



**BUREAU OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

# **IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

Revised  
XXX 2009

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**

## **EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS**

If immediate state assistance is required, contact the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) thru the Idaho National Guard Joint Operations Center (JOC) or the State Communications (StateComm) Center.

The JOC is operational 24-hours, 7 days a week, for immediate response to notification and requests for assistance by federal, state, tribal, and local governments.

You can contact the JOC in two ways. Directly at:

**1-208-422-5755 or 1-866-482-7343**

Or by calling StateComm at:

**1-208-846-7610 or 1-800-632-8000**

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**

## **IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Table of Contents.....	v
Promulgation.....	vii
Security Instructions / Record of Interim Changes / Record of Revision .....	ix
Foreword.....	xi
Primary and Support Agency Responsibilities .....	xxiii

### **BASE PLAN**

I. Introduction .....	1
Purpose .....	1
Scope and Applicability .....	2
Legal Authority and Policy .....	2
II. Situation and Planning Assumptions .....	3
Situation .....	3
Planning Assumptions .....	4
III. Roles and Responsibilities .....	5
State Government .....	6
Local and Intergovernmental Agencies .....	9
Tribal Nations .....	10
Private Sector and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) .....	10
Volunteers and Donors .....	12
Federal Government .....	13
IV. Concept of Operations .....	14
General .....	14
Idaho Emergency Operations Center .....	15
Disaster Emergency Declaration Process .....	16
Mission Assignment (MA)/Project Agreement (PA) Process.....	20
Mutual Aid .....	20
Emergency Public Information .....	21
Financial Management .....	22
V. Continuity of Government (COG) .....	23
General .....	23
State Government Line of Succession .....	23
Local Government Line of Succession .....	24
Provision of Essential Services .....	24
Preservation of Essential Records .....	24
VI. Training, Exercises, and On-going Plan Management .....	25
State Training and Exercise (T&E) Program .....	25
On-Going Plan Management .....	26

## Appendices to Base Plan

1. Idaho Maps .....	1-1
2. Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	2-1

### **IDAHO EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEXES**

ID-ESF # 1	Transportation .....	ESF 1-1
ID-ESF # 2	Communications .....	ESF 2-1
ID-ESF # 3	Public Works and Engineering .....	ESF 3-1
ID-ESF # 4	Firefighting .....	ESF 4-1
ID-ESF # 5	Emergency Management .....	ESF 5-1
ID-ESF # 6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services .....	ESF 6-1
ID-ESF # 7	Resource and Logistics Support .....	ESF 7-1
ID-ESF # 8	Public Health and Medical Services .....	ESF 8-1
ID-ESF # 9	Search and Rescue .....	ESF 9-1
ID-ESF # 10	Hazardous Materials/WMD .....	ESF 10-1
ID-ESF # 11	Agriculture and Food .....	ESF 11-1
ID-ESF # 12	Energy .....	ESF 12-1
ID-ESF # 13	Public Safety and Security .....	ESF 13-1
ID-ESF # 14	Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation .....	ESF 14-1
ID-ESF # 15	Public Information and External Affairs .....	ESF 15-1
ID-ESF # 16	Military Support .....	ESF 16-1

### **IDAHO SUPPORT ANNEXES**

ID-SA # 1	Financial Management .....	SA 1-1
ID-SA # 2	Private-Sector Coordination .....	SA 2-1
ID-SA # 3	Tribal Relations .....	SA 3-1
ID-SA # 4	Volunteer and Donations Management .....	SA 4-1
ID-SA # 5	Worker Safety and Health .....	SA 5-1

### **IDAHO INCIDENT ANNEXES**

ID-IA # 1	Flooding .....	IA 1-1
ID-IA # 2	Earthquake .....	IA 2-1
ID-IA # 3	Severe Weather .....	IA 3-1
ID-IA # 4	Nuclear/Radiological Incident .....	IA 4-1
ID-IA # 5	Animal Health Emergency Management.....	IA 5-1

## **PROMULGATION**

In Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, the President directed the development of a new National Response Framework (NRF) to align Federal coordination structures, capabilities, and resources into a unified, all discipline, and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management. This approach is unique and far reaching in that it, for the first time, eliminates critical seams and ties together a complete spectrum of incident management activities to include the prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from terrorism, major natural disasters, and other major emergencies. The end result is vastly improved coordination methodology among Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations to help save lives and protect America's communities by increasing the speed, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident management.

The NRF is built on the template of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which provides a consistent doctrinal framework for incident management at all jurisdictional levels, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident.

This Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) was revised to better align with the NRF and incorporates NIMS principles and provides a comprehensive framework for statewide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of state government organizations and provides a link to federal, local, and private organizations and resources that may be activated to address disasters and emergencies in Idaho.

State government departments cooperate with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) in an ongoing planning process that produces an effective framework for coordinating the delivery of state assistance to local governments. Pursuant to the authority contained in the Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1000) and Governor's Executive Order 2006-10, the head of each designated department and agency shall take the necessary actions to implement the IDEOP by developing written internal procedures that detail support required by the plan and shall be prepared to put the plan into action.

The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan ensures consistency with current policy guidance and describes the interrelationship with other levels of government. The plan will continue to evolve, based on lessons learned from actual disaster and emergency experiences, ongoing state planning efforts, training and exercise activities, and further guidance. I am confident this plan will serve as a basis for improving the coordination and strengthening of relationships among all of Idaho's emergency management partners on the local, state, tribal, federal, and private levels and sectors.

Therefore, in recognition of the emergency management responsibilities of state government and with the authority vested in me as the Chief Executive Officer of the State of Idaho, I hereby promulgate this Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP).

---

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor of the State of Idaho

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



## **SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS / RECORD OF INTERIM CHANGES / RECORD OF REVISION**

- I. The long title of this document is "Idaho Emergency Operations Plan". The short title is "IDEOP".
- II. The IDEOP consists of a Base Plan and Functional Annexes. The IDEOP does not contain "For Official Use Only" information and may be reproduced and distributed to the public.
- III. All changes should be posted to this plan as they are received and recorded below. Reference section VI of this Base Plan (ongoing plan management) for information on changes.

### **RECORD OF INTERIM CHANGES**

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Posted	Posted By

- V. All revisions of this plan will be recorded below to document the date revised, by whom, and the version and date of the plan it replaces:

### **RECORD OF REVISION**

Date Revised	Remarks
December 2008	Supersedes and replaces IDEOP dated February 2003

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**

## **FOREWORD**

### **I. KEY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

**A. Principle of Self-Help:** This IDEOP is based on the principle of self-help at each level of government. Each level of government is responsible, by law, for the safety of its citizens. Citizens expect that State and local governments will keep them informed and provide assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster. All levels of government share the responsibility for working together in preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event.

**B. Principle of Local Government Control:** Direction and control prior to, during, and following an emergency or disaster rests with the elected leadership of the legally recognized jurisdiction impacted by a given emergency or disaster. This authority continues throughout the stages of emergency operations or until conditions warrant a change in such authority.

**C. Emergency Operations Plans:** Emergency operations plans address the ability to direct, control, coordinate and manage emergency operations.

1. Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP): The LEOP should designate what agency is the lead Incident Commander (IC) for a particular emergency and delineate the concept for on-scene incident management to be used by all local agencies involved in emergency operations. The LEOPs should include details on the interface between the on-scene incident command system and local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the interface between local EOCs and the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

2. Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP): This IDEOP is the foundation document for the implementation and coordination of disaster emergency response and recovery operations in the state of Idaho. This plan provides the framework of responsibilities for response and recovery operations from emerging or potential threats (emergencies) and disasters. This IDEOP describes the methods the state will utilize to receive and issue notifications, coordinate resources, handle requests for assistance, and provide assistance to political subdivisions.

3. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF is a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response. It is built upon flexible, scalable and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the nation.

**D. Incident Management:** An incident management system, incorporating the functions, principles, and components of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) should be adopted and utilized by all response agencies.

1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is: The NIMS represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels. The NIMS integrates best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

2. The Incident Command System (ICS) is only one of six major components that make up the NIMS systems approach. The ICS defines the operating characteristics, interactive management components, and structure of incident management and emergency response organizations engaged throughout the life cycle of an incident.

The flexibility and rapidly expandable organizational structure, the designation of a lead agency, and the use of a common terminology make these systems particularly useful when coordinating a multifunctional response as well as being easily adaptable to supporting multiple agencies and/or multiple jurisdictional emergencies.

**E. Response and Recovery Operations:** Each level of government should respond to an incident using its available resources, to include the use of mutual aid, and may request assistance from the next higher level of government, if required (i.e., municipality to county; county to State, State to Federal government). When local government capabilities are overwhelmed and a declaration of emergency has been enacted, state government has resources and expertise available to provide emergency or disaster assistance. The State will modify normal operations and redirect resources to assist and support local governments in saving lives, relieving human suffering, sustaining survivors, protecting property, and reestablishing essential services. Federal government resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment emergency or disaster efforts beyond the capabilities of state government.

## II. GENERAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

**A. Local Government:** The elected officials of each political subdivision (counties and intergovernmental agencies) have the responsibility for the public safety and welfare of their citizens. This includes mitigating the risks of hazards to public and private property caused by the effects of emergencies and disasters. Idaho's counties or municipalities are also responsible for emergency operations within their jurisdiction. Each county or municipality should designate a primary lead agency for each type of emergency possible in their respective communities. Secondary (support) agencies should also be designated. The on-scene Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for the command and control of specific activities at the incident site. Local government is generally responsible for coordination and control of all administrative and overhead functions. When an emergency situation threatens to escalate beyond the capabilities of on-scene responders, including mutual aid assistance, activation of the local emergency operations center may be required. The acquisition of additional resources and dissemination of disaster information functions move to the local emergency operation center so that the management of these functions can be more easily controlled and coordinated by the responsible authority.

**B. Indian Nations/Tribes:** Indian nations/tribes located within the state are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these Indian nations/tribes are also citizens of the state and county within which they reside. The tribal Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of their tribal members.

**C. State Government:** In an emergency or disaster that overwhelms the resources and capability of a local jurisdiction, the Governor may exercise his/her authority to use the resources of State government as follows:

1. **Governor:** The Governor, as the Chief Executive Officer for the State of Idaho, has the inherent responsibility, constitutional and statutory authority, for overseeing the state's response to any emergency or disaster. This responsibility is exercised through the Adjutant General. When directed, state agencies will take the appropriate actions to mobilize and deploy resources to assist in life, safety, and property-protection efforts

2. **Adjutant General:** In all matters of disaster emergency services, the Adjutant General, Chief of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), shall represent the Governor, and coordinate the activities of all state agencies in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations as outlined in Idaho Code §46-1006. The Adjutant General as Director of the Military Division, State of Idaho, will order into active service of the State, the National Guard or any part thereof as directed by the Governor in the event a state of an extreme emergency is declared (Idaho Code §46-601). The Adjutant General provides executive supervision and policy guidance to the Director of Idaho BHS and has delegated the day-to-day operations and coordination responsibilities of BHS to the Director, Idaho BHS.

3. **Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS):** The Idaho BHS is responsible for the coordination of the State response to an emergency or disaster. The BHS Director, working in close coordination with the Adjutant General, is responsible for managing and coordinating emergency operations which involve state and when necessary, federal resources. In the event of a major emergency or disaster, or the threat thereof, the BHS Director, makes recommendations to the Adjutant General and Governor on matters pertaining to State Declarations of a Disaster Emergency, requests for federal assistance, and ongoing state disaster response and recovery activities. The primary emergency management responsibility of the BHS is not that of an initial responder, but rather a key partner and central point of coordination to provide support to local governments. This is accomplished through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). The IDEOC will facilitate the acquisition, prioritization, and distribution of state, private, and, if needed, federal resources to meet the needs of local governments.

4. **State Departments/Agencies:** State departments/agencies are responsible, within their statutory authorities, to provide assistance and support to local jurisdictions when they are unable to cope with a disaster emergency situation. During a state declared disaster emergency, the Governor may transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services. Upon activation of this IDEOP, state departments/agencies are responsible for the implementation of assigned emergency response roles as coordinated through the IDEOC. The operational roles, responsibilities and intra-organizational relationships of state departments and agencies are described in further detail in the functional annexes of this IDEOP.

**D. Federal Government:** The Federal Government maintains a wide array of capabilities and resources that can be made available to Idaho upon request of the Governor. When an incident occurs that exceeds State or local resources, the Federal Government can provide resources and capabilities to support the State response.

1. **Policy.** The President leads the Nation in responding effectively and ensuring the necessary coordinating structure, leadership, and resources are applied quickly and efficiently to large-scale incidents. The Homeland Security Council (HSC) and National Security Council (NSC) advise the President on national strategic and policy during

large-scale incidents. The HSC and NSC ensure unified leadership across the Federal Government.

2. **Operations Coordination.** The Secretary of Homeland Security is the Principal Federal Official (PFO) responsible for domestic incident management. This includes coordinating Federal operations and resource deployments within the United States to prepare for, respond to, recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator is the principal advisor to the President, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Homeland Security Council regarding emergency management. The FEMA Administrator's duties include operation of the National Response Coordination Center, the effective support of all Emergency Support Functions, and, more generally, preparation for, protection against, response to, and recovery from all-hazards incidents. Reporting to the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Administrator also is responsible for management of the core DHS grant programs supporting homeland security. Other Federal departments and agencies carry out their incident management and emergency response authorities and responsibilities within the overarching coordinating mechanisms of the National Response Framework (NRF). DHS surges Federal coordination structures at the headquarters, regional and field levels to coordinate Federal support.

**E. Volunteer and Private Organizations:** Various volunteer organizations provide assistance during a disaster or emergency to meet essential human needs. The Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) will coordinate the activities of voluntary organizations. If needed, a representative of the IDAVOAD will have a seat in the Idaho Emergency Operations Center to facilitate this coordination. The IDAVOAD has developed an emergency operations plan that outlines how this coordination will occur. The Idaho BHS has Exercise of Powers agreements with some of these volunteer agencies to manage particular areas that the state has responsibility for, but the voluntary organizations will manage. These agreements will be activated as needed. The IDAVOAD organizations can be contacted via email or the State Automated Warning Systems (SAWS) to solicit their support during an event.

**F. Private Industry/Sector:** The private sector has significant responsibility for critical infrastructure protection and business restoration. Although the role of the private sector is not legislated, their responsibilities to the public make them an important emergency response partner at all levels of government.

### III. ORGANIZATION OF THE IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (IDEOP)

This IDEOP is an all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of response and recovery operations from emerging or potential threats, emergencies, and disasters. It is organized under the premise of the National Response Framework (NRF) and incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and terminology. This IDEOP consists of the following components:

**A. Base Plan:** Describes the structure and processes comprising a comprehensive, all-hazards, approach to incident management designed to integrate the efforts and resources of federal, state, local, tribal, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Base

Plan includes the scope, legal authority, planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, direction and control, and ongoing plan management. The Base Plan may be reproduced and distributed to the public.

1. Appendices - Appendices to the Base Plan include organizational charts, maps, and glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.

**B. Functional Annexes:** The functional annexes detail the roles and responsibilities of State, local, tribal, Federal, private, and non-governmental agencies that are charged with carrying-out functional missions to assist local jurisdictions in response to emergency or disasters. Each ID-ESF is headed by a Primary Agency that coordinates activity under that function. The Primary Agency is supported by a number of Support Agencies, which are selected based upon their legal authorities, knowledge, resources, and/or capabilities. Each assigned Primary and Support agency are responsible for developing internal plans and procedures that detail how they will address these assigned responsibilities during state-level emergencies. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will notify Primary and Support agencies of activations as required.

These functional annexes contain "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) information and will not be reproduced without permission from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security or released to the public in accordance with Idaho Code §9-340[B]. Three different types of functional annexes accompany the IDEOP Base Plan and are described as follows:

1. Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF): This IDEOP is structured on 16 ID-ESFs that closely correspond to the format of the National Response Framework. The term, "Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF)" represents Idaho's Emergency Support Functions, and is used to delineate between the National Response Framework's uses of the term "Emergency Support Function (ESF)." Each ID-ESF groups state resources and capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed that require a State response and are the primary mechanism through which state assistance to local governments is managed during emergencies. The ID-ESFs are as follows:

- a. Transportation (ID-ESF #1):

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #1. This ID-ESF will assist state and local governmental entities, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation capacity to perform response and recovery missions during and following declared disaster emergencies. ID-ESF #1 also serves as a coordination point between response operations and restoration of the transportation infrastructure.

- b. Communications (ID-ESF #2):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), Public Safety Communications is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #2. This ID-ESF will provide State, tribal and local government emergency communications support and services during times of State or federally declared disaster/emergencies or any other occasion where the Idaho Emergency Operations Plans has been implemented.

- c. Public Works and Engineering (ID-ESF #3):

The Idaho Department of Administration, Division of Public Works (DPW) is the

Primary Agency for ID-ESF #3. This ID-ESF will provide public works and engineering support to state and local government during response and recovery phases of disaster emergencies.

d. Firefighting (ID-ESF #4):

The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #4. This ID-ESF will provide direction for fire mitigation and suppression activities as necessary for the protection of life and property during an imminent threat or occurrence of a natural or man-caused wildland fire disaster emergency and addresses the wildland fire/Urban interface. This also includes providing incident management team support to State and local government.

e. Emergency Management (ID-ESF # 5):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #5. During an emergency, the Governor exercises direction and control, establishes policy, and provides overall supervision of the operations of state government. Idaho Emergency Support Function #5 (ID-ESF #5), Emergency Management, is responsible for supporting overall activities of the Idaho State Government for all-hazard emergencies and disasters. ID-ESF #5 provides the core management and administrative functions to support the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and liaisons with State, local and tribal jurisdictions, private industry, non-governmental agencies, and the Federal government.

f. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services - ID-ESF #6:

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #6. This annex coordinates resources to support requests for assistance by local government upon a declaration of a disaster emergency. This section specifically addresses the delivery of services to individuals, including: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

g. Resource and Logistics Support (ID-ESF # 7):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #7. This ID-ESF provides resource and logistical support to State and local governments in response to a natural or human-caused disaster or emergency that overwhelms local resources or state agency capabilities.

h. Public Health and Medical Services (ID-ESF #8):

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #8. This ID-ESF provides coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation. The IDHW, through its Disaster Coordinator, coordinates health and medical assistance and resources when local resources are overwhelmed and public health or medical assistance is requested through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

i. Search and Rescue (ID-ESF # 9):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #9. This ID-ESF describes procedures for the employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources of state and other political subdivisions' personnel, equipment, services, and facilities to aid in the search and/or rescue operations. Search and



rescue (SAR) operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, extrication, and medical treatment of victims who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life threatening emergency.

j. Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction (ID-ESF #10):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) share responsibilities as the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #10. This ID-ESF provides for coordinated disaster emergency response and recovery support to state and local governments when there is a major, actual or potential, discharge and/or release of hazardous materials. ID-ESF #10 also coordinates response and recovery support in case of the use or potential use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan directly supports this ID-ESF and provides the primary guidance to Incident Commanders for these types of emergencies.

k. Agriculture and Food (ID-ESF #11):

The Idaho Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #11. This ID-ESF supports State, tribal and local authorities' efforts to provide nutrition assistance, responding to animal and plant diseases and pests, ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply, and providing for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation. ID-ESF #11 will be activated by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) for incidents requiring a coordinated state response and the availability of support for one or more of these roles/functions.

l. Energy (ID-ESF # 12):

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #12. This ID-ESF will coordinate activities to assist in the restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, and fuel supply delivery. Additionally, this ID-ESF will gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages with affected areas and works closely with and aids in meeting requests for assistance from local energy officials, energy suppliers, and deliverers to facilitate restoration and protection efforts.

m. Public Safety and Security (ID-ESF #13):

The Idaho State Police (ISP) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #13. This ID-ESF will coordinate State and Federal law enforcement resources, services, and assistance used to support local law enforcement agencies during a disaster or other declared emergency and describes the coordination process between state and federal enforcement authorities.

n. Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation (ID-ESF # 14):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #14. This ID-ESF will provide for coordinated community recovery from disasters and to promote stronger more resilient communities through the implementation of hazard mitigation activities in the wake of damaging events. ID-ESF #14 coordinates local, state and federal programs that address identified recovery and mitigation needs of public infrastructure, citizens and the private sector.

o. Public Information and External Affairs (ID-ESF # 15):

The Idaho Military Division (IMD) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #15. The IMD Public Affairs Officer (serving as the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security's Public Information Officer) manages this ID-ESF and ensures that sufficient state-level assets are deployed during disasters, emergencies or statewide incidents to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected populations, governments, legislators and the media.

p. Military Support (ID-ESF # 16):

The Idaho Military Division (IMD), Idaho National Guard (IDNG) is the Primary Agency for ID-ESF #16. This ID-ESF outlines the assets, capabilities, and actions of the IDNG to support civilian authorities in the event of a natural or man-caused disaster emergency. This annex outlines military support for emergencies occurring within the state that are beyond the capabilities of local authorities to control.

2. Support Annexes: Support Annexes provide guidance and describe the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of IDEOP incident management objectives. They address specific incident support elements common to most incidents not already addressed in the Base Plan. The Support Annexes are described as follows:

a. Financial Management (ID-SA #1):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-SA #1. The Financial Management Support Annex provides guidance for all departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan, as conducted in accordance with appropriate state and federal fiscal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

b. Private-Sector Coordination (ID-SA #2):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-SA #2. This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for State incident management activities involving the private-sector during potential or actual disaster emergencies. In this context, this annex further describes the activities necessary to ensure effective coordination and integration with the private-sector, including Idaho's critical infrastructure, key resources, and other business and industry components.

c. Tribal Relations (ID-SA #3):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-SA #3. This support annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of State incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during potential or actual disaster emergencies. The purpose of tribal relations is to ensure that affected Indian tribes and their communities are aware of available State assistance programs and processes in the event of an emergency or disaster.

d. Volunteer and Donations Management (ID-SA #4):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-SA #4. The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and unsolicited in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of spontaneous volunteers.

e. Worker Safety and Health (ID-SA #5):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for ID-SA #5. This annex provides guidelines for implementing worker safety and health support functions during potential or actual disaster emergencies and describes the actions needed to ensure that threats to responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently so that responders are properly protected during incident management operations.

3. Incident Annexes: Numerous situations may occur within or near the State that will require specialized or incident specific implementation under the IDEOP. Incident annexes describe the policies, situation, concept of operations, and responsibilities pertinent to the type of incident in question. They outline: unique authorities pertinent to that incident, the special actions or declarations that may result, and any special policies that may apply; planning assumptions, and outlines the approach that will be used if key assumptions are not realized; the concept of operations appropriate to support the incident; coordination structures and positions of authority that are unique, the specialized response teams or unique resources needed, and other special considerations; and the coordinating and cooperating agencies involved. The Incident Annexes are as follows:

a. Flooding (ID-IA #1):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for the ID-IA #1. This incident annex will help to facilitate a coordinated response to flooding incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to quickly restore essential services following a flood.

b. Earthquake (ID-IA #2):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for the ID-IA #2. This incident annex will help to facilitate a coordinated response to seismic incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to quickly restore essential services following an earthquake.

c. Severe Weather (ID-IA #3):

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary Agency for the ID-IA #3. This incident annex will help to facilitate a coordinated response to severe weather incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to quickly restore essential services following an episode of severe weather.

d. Nuclear/Radiological Incident (ID-IA #4):

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the Primary Agency for ID-IA #4. This annex provides State agencies with policies, planning assumptions, and a concept of operations for an integrated, timely, coordinated response and recovery capability from nuclear/radiological disasters and emergency incidents.

e. Animal Health Emergency Management (ID-IA #5):

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the Primary Agency for ID-IA #5. This annex provides planning and operational guidelines to state and federal animal health officials, licensed veterinarians, and allied agencies and industries for prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the incursion of an animal disease or agent that could cause significant morbidity or mortality to Idaho livestock, other animals or the general public, or significant economic losses to Idaho's citizens. This annex could also be activated as part of a state response to natural or technological disasters involving animals.

#### IV. OVERVIEW OF CHANGES FROM LAST IDEOP REVISION

**A. Incorporation of National Incident Management (NIMS) Principles:** In April 2006, the Governor of the State of Idaho issued Executive Order 2006-10 that formally adopted the NIMS in the State of Idaho. The Executive Order specified that:

1. Each State Agency will prepare and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with the NIMS using management structure consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS). Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho will have NIMS and ICS training commensurate with their expected emergency response roles; and
2. Each State Agency will develop and maintain an agency emergency operations plan to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans will assign disaster emergency duties to all subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as required by the National Response Framework. A table of Primary and Support agency assignments is provided in Table 1, page xxiii

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security has carefully reviewed the IDEOP and has incorporated a number of NIMS concepts into this revision of the IDEOP and has incorporated NIMS concepts into the operational structure of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). The flexibility and rapidly expandable organizational structure, and the use of a common (readily understandable) terminology, makes this system particularly useful when coordinating a multifunctional response, as well as easily adaptable to supporting multi-agencies/ multi- jurisdictional emergencies. Consistent with NIMS and ICS principles, this IDEOP can be partially or fully implemented. This allows maximum flexibility to meet the unique operational requirements of any situation.

**B. Alignment with the National Response Framework:** The nation's domestic incident management landscape changed dramatically following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Today's threat environment includes not only the traditional spectrum of manmade and natural hazards, but also the deadly terrorist arsenal of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosive weapons. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established objectives for a national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States and reduce its vulnerability to terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies; and to minimize the damage, and recover from attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies.

To meet these objectives DHS implemented the National Response Framework (NRF). Based on NIMS, the NRF aligns federal, state, and local special-purpose incident management and emergency response plans into an effective and efficient structure. The NIMS incorporates incident management best practices developed and proved by thousands of responders and authorities across America. Consistent with the model provided in NIMS, the NRF can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to a significant event. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the system's components allows maximum flexibility in meeting the unique operational and information sharing requirements of the situation at hand and enabling effective interaction with various non-Federal entities. The NRF, using NIMS, is an all-hazards emergency response framework that provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy and operational direction for domestic incident management.

This IDEOP is based upon guidelines contained in the NRF. The NRF, as the core guidance for national incident management, is linked to an array of incident or hazard-specific Federal contingency plans that are designed to implement the specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies. Therefore, State agencies that partner with Federal agencies should be operating under the same guidelines to ensure complete and comprehensive coordination.

**C. Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESFs):** Some ID-ESF titles and assignments of Primary and Supporting agencies have been realigned from the last revision to better align with the NRF. ID-ESF #16, Military Support, is unique to Idaho and is not found in the NRF.

**D. Idaho Recovery Annexes:** During the development of the National Response Framework (NRF), existing Recovery Annexes were either deleted or absorbed into other components of the framework. Following this strategy, the IDEOP Recovery Annexes were absorbed into other functional annexes of the IDEOP as well. The concept of Recovery Annexes was a holdover from the Federal Response Plan and the realignment of the Idaho recovery annexes into other areas of the plan follows the new format of the NRF.

**E. Idaho Support Annexes:** The Idaho Support Annexes have been rearranged and further defined from the previous version of the IDEOP and better align with the NRF Support Annexes.

**F. Idaho Incident Annexes:** A complete overhaul of the Idaho Incident Annexes was accomplished to address contingency or hazard situations specific to Idaho that require specialized application of the IDEOP. The Incident Annexes describe the general missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination process that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and response operations across a spectrum of potential hazards.

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**

**TABLE 1**  
**PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

P = Primary Agency S = Support Agency	Emergency Support Function Annexes	Transportation	Communications	Public Works and Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care	Resource and Logistic Support	Public Health and Medical Services	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials/WMD	Agriculture and Food	Energy	Public Safety and Security	LT Community Recovery/Mitigation	Public Information and External Affairs	Military Support	Support Annexes	Financial Management	Private Sector Coordination	Tribal Relations	Volunteer and Donations Management	Worker Safety and Health	Incident Annexes	Flooding	Earthquake	Severe Weather	Nuclear/Radiological Incident	Animal Health Emergency Mgt
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
Administration	S		P			S	S		S						S			S					S		S		S		
Agriculture				S			S		S		S	P			S							S		S	S	S	S		P
Attorney General							S						S	S	S														S
Bureau of Homeland Security	S	P	S	S	P	P	P	S	P	P	S	S	S	S	P	P	S		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S
Civil Air Patrol	S								S																				
Commerce	S						S								S														
Commission for the Blind							S																						
Commission on Aging							S																						
Controllers Office																			S										
Corrections				S			S							S															
Council for Deaf & Hard of Hearing							S																						
Council on Dev. Disabilities							S																						
District Health Departments									S		S	S											S				S		
Division of Building Safety				S						S					S								S						
Division of Financial Management																			S										
Division of Human Resources																													
Education, Board of				S			S								S														
Education, Department of	S	S	S				S					S																	
Environmental Quality	S		S						S		S	S	S	S	S							S	S		S	S	S	P	S
Finance																													
Fish and Game	S	S	S						S	S	S			S	S													S	S
Health and Welfare		S	S				S		P	S	S	S				S						S	S		S	S	S	S	S
Idaho Geological Survey	S		S												S										S	S			
Idaho State Police	S	S	S	S			S		S	S	S	S	S	P											S	S	S	S	S
Idaho State Veterans Services							S		S																				
IDAVOAD				S	S				S	S		S			S							S			S	S	S		
INL Oversight Program (DEQ)																													
Insurance							S				S																		
Juvenile Corrections														S															
Labor							S																						
Lands	S	S	S	P								S			S				S										
Legislative Services																													
Military Division (IDNG)	S		S	S			S		S	S				S			P		S				S		S	S	S	S	
Office On Aging																													
Office of Energy Resources													S																
Parks and Recreation				S			S					S		S															
Public Utilities Commission				S							S		P														S		
Secretary of State																													
Serve Idaho							S															S							
State Historic Society															S														
Tax Commission							S																						
Transportation Department	P	S	S	S			S	S		S	S	S		S	S				S			S			S	S	S	S	S
Water Resources	S			S							S	S			S														
All State Agencies					S		S									S			S	S	S			IA	S	S	S	S	
ESF		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	SA	1	2	3	4	5	IA	1	2	3	4	5

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



## **BASE PLAN**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The State of Idaho, in accordance with Title 46, Chapter 10, "State Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004," is required to plan and prepare for disasters and emergencies that are natural or man-caused to include enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile actions including terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction. The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) recognizes that requests for state assistance have traditionally come from state and local governmental entities within the state. This plan also acknowledges the expansion of mutual aid compacts and other types of agreements where requests for state assistance may originate from special districts or a Tribal Nation within the State of Idaho, another state, the federal government, or another country.

**A. Purpose:** The purpose of the IDEOP is to identify the roles, responsibilities, and direction to State government agencies and some volunteer organizations in responding to emergencies or disasters. This plan delineates emergency response procedures, responsibilities, lines of authority, and Continuity of Government (COG). The format is compatible with the National Response Framework (NRF) by using a functional approach to providing assistance. In this functional approach, the functional annexes of this plan (i.e., Idaho Emergency Support Functions, Support and Incident annexes) have been assigned to a lead (Primary) State agency with other departments and organizations in supporting roles. Identified Primary agencies are responsible for developing, periodically reviewing, and revising their identified functional annex(s) of this plan. Lead agencies must also coordinate with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), applicable supporting agencies, and the associated tasks identified in their annex(s) during emergency operations.

1. Describe the array of state response, recovery, and mitigation resources available to augment state and local agency efforts to save lives, limit human suffering, and protect public health, safety, and property, including wildlife, natural resources, the environment, and local economies from the damaging effects of natural and man-caused disaster emergencies.
2. Organize the state response assistance options that a local jurisdiction is most likely to need under individual functional annexes that closely parallel those used within the NRF.
3. Describe the process and methodology for implementing and managing state response, recovery and mitigation programs, and other support through technical services.
4. Establish linkages to other state and federal emergency operations plans developed for specific hazards or incidents.
5. Establish the state disaster emergency response and recovery organization for natural and man-caused disaster emergencies, including terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.
6. Define the organization and assign responsibilities to state agencies for disaster emergency response/recovery activities.

7. Implement the Mission Assignment (MA) and Project Agreement (PA) Process to manage and account for Requests for Assistance, assignments to public and private agencies, and establish projected estimated costs for each assigned mission or project.

**B. Scope and Applicability:**

1. The IDEOP applies to all state agencies.
2. The IDEOP is founded on the principle of *self-help* at each level of government. Jurisdictions (special districts, cities, counties, or tribes) must commit their available resources to respond and recover from a disaster emergency. They may request assistance from each successive level of government. Counties and Tribal Nations requests for state assistance must be submitted to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) managed by the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).
3. Emergency response assistance includes those actions and activities that save lives; protect public health and safety; and protect property, including wildlife, natural resources, and the economy from disaster emergencies. The identified actions and activities in this plan are based on existing state and federal statutory authorities, or on specific functional mission assignments made under Governor's Executive Order.
4. A disaster emergency may result in a situation that affects the national security of the United States. For those instances, separate security authorities and procedures address national security requirements. This type of unique situation would generate a federally led response with state government in support as necessary.

**C. Legal Authority and Policy:**

1. Legal Authority. The following Idaho statutes specifically address aspects of emergency management and acts of terrorism:
  - a. The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, Idaho Code §46-1001.
  - b. The Post-Attack Resource Management Act, Idaho Code §67-5506.
  - c. The Terrorist Control Act, Idaho Code §18-8101.
  - d. The Emergency Relocation Act, Idaho Code §67-102.
2. The following Federal laws specifically address aspects of emergency management and acts of terrorism:
  - a. The Homeland Security Act of 2002.
  - b. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, Public Law 93-288 as amended, and related authorities.
  - c. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44, Emergency Management and Assistance.

d. The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA).

3. Policy.

a. The premise of the National Response Framework (NRF) and this Plan is that all levels of government share the responsibility for working together in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event.

b. State government has resources and expertise available to assist with emergency or disaster related problems that are beyond the capability of the affected local government or region. The State will modify normal operations and redirect resources in order to save lives, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, protect property, protect the environment, and facilitate recovery efforts of individuals, families, businesses, governments, the environment, and reestablishing essential services.

c. Life-saving and life-protecting response activities have precedence over other emergency response activities, except when national security implications are determined to be of a higher priority.

d. Private and volunteer organizations, i.e., Citizens Corp, Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD), etc. may provide immediate life-sustaining relief to individuals and families, not normally available from government resources. Local and/or State governmental agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance, and coordination of their relief efforts.

e. Government at all levels must continue to function under all threat, emergency, and disaster conditions. Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plans must be developed in to ensure the continuance of essential functions.

f. This plan is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the incident management system for all levels of response. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the NIMS and the ICS and integrate those principles into all the planning response, recovery, and mitigation operations.

## **II. SITUATION AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS**

### **A. Situation:**

1. A disaster or emergency can strike at any time, at any location, with little or no advance notice. These disasters or emergencies may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage and economic hardship to individuals, governments, the environment, and for the business community.

2. Information sharing occurs across multiple levels of government, the response community, and the private sector. Citizens expect government to keep them informed and to provide guidance and assistance in the event of a threat, emergency or disaster.

3. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics): According to July 2006 Census estimates, Idaho's population is approximately 1.46 million people, ranking 39<sup>th</sup> in the nation. The state averages 18 people per square mile. Total area in Idaho includes 82,413 square miles of which the federal government owns 63%. Per capita income totals \$28,478 (in 2005) which ranks 43<sup>rd</sup> in the nation and equals 83% of the national per capita income (US Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis). Manufacturing, agriculture and tourism are important components of Idaho's economy.

Idaho is one of the fastest growing states in the United States. Idaho's population increased 13.3 percent (172,512) from 2000 to 2006, making it the fifth fastest growing state in the nation during this period. Emergencies or disasters, regardless of their origin, have the potential to result in significant loss of life and property within the state. The following statistics illuminate the vulnerability of Idaho's populations:

- a. Approximately 36.3 percent of Idaho's population (532,337 of 1,466,465) reside in the Ada or Canyon Counties (Treasure Valley) in 2006.
  - b. 20.9 percent of Idahoans reported limitations in daily activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems. 5.4 percent of Idahoans reported using special equipment (i.e. cane, wheelchair, special bed, special telephone) due to a health problem.
  - c. Idahoans age 65 and older, made up 11.5 percent (169,173 of 1,466,465) of the total population in 2006.
  - d. Approximately 5.2 percent of occupied households in Idaho do not have telephone service.
  - e. Estimated 2007 incarcerated population is 7,355.
  - f. Idaho has 724 schools, K-12 (public and private) and 17 colleges and universities.
4. Hazard Analysis: Natural hazards identified in the State of Idaho have been placed in two categories based on their probability of occurrence and their potential to result in significant damage and loss of life. Idaho's three Principle Natural Hazards are categorized as "significant" while those presenting a lesser threat are categorized as "other." These categories are as follows:
- a. Significant: Flooding, Wildland Fire, and Earthquake.
  - b. Other: Landslides, Avalanches, Drought, Lightning, Severe Storms (including Winter Storms and Thunderstorms with hail, straight-line winds, and tornadoes), Volcanic Eruptions, and Hazardous Materials.
  - c. Reference the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan for more detailed information regarding statewide hazard mitigation planning efforts.

## **B. Planning Assumptions:**

- 1. Any incident that results in a large number of casualties and/or significant damage to property may result in a request for state assistance to supplement the local jurisdiction's

response.

2. At any time, one or more natural or man-caused hazards can threaten lives and/or property within the state. The first response will most likely originate from the local jurisdiction impacted by the incident. The local jurisdiction providing the first response may be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the incident.

3. Notification received by BHS of a potential or actual incident that threatens lives and/or property, or a request for state assistance, may result in the activation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP).

4. Any incident that results in a significant loss of local infrastructure will degrade communications of all types in the area.

5. Catastrophic disaster emergencies within any of the adjacent states and/or the Canadian provinces of British Columbia or Alberta may have an impact on Idaho's critical infrastructure assets and the economy.

6. State resources may be made available to state agencies, tribal, and local governments to cope with disasters affecting any area of the state. Local governments must fully commit their resources and have declared a disaster emergency before requesting state assistance.

7. Federal assistance will be requested when it is determined that a response to a disaster emergency exceeds state and local government resources.

8. Various disaster emergency conditions may result in a state response prior to any involvement of local jurisdictions.

9. The activation and use of any part of the Idaho National Guard to provide assistance, respond, or recover from a disaster emergency requires a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency. Requests for National Guard assistance are routed through the IDEOC.

10. Federal agencies may provide unilateral assistance under their statutory authority to Idaho when it is affected by a disaster emergency, in lieu of a presidential declaration of disaster emergency.

11. Any catastrophic disaster emergency causing a state declaration of emergency may result in an implementation of mutual aid assistance.

12. The escalating threat of terrorism and the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) may create a disaster emergency condition where federal assistance is needed, or even injected into the state. A counter-terrorism operation implemented by federal authorities will be coordinated with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and the Idaho State Police. Any terrorist incident within Idaho will require notification and involvement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as other federal agencies, to support the local and state government response and recovery operations.

### III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Idaho State Disaster Preparedness Act as amended by the Homeland Security Act of 2004 requires the development of plans and preparations for disasters and emergencies from natural or manmade causes, enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action (Idaho Code §46-1001). General roles and responsibilities of state agencies are outlined in Governor's Executive Order 2006-10, "Assignment of All-Hazard Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Functions to State Agencies in Support of Local and State Government Relating to Emergencies and Disasters".

#### A. State Government:

1. Governor. During the continuance of any state of disaster emergency the governor is commander-in-chief of the militia and may assume command of all other forces available for emergency duty. To the greatest extent practicable, the governor shall delegate or assign command authority by prior arrangement embodied in appropriate executive orders or regulations, but nothing herein restricts his authority to do so by orders issued at the time of the disaster emergency. In addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law, he may:

- a. Suspend provision of any regulation that would prevent or hinder emergency management;
- b. Utilize all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the disaster emergency account as he shall deem necessary to pay obligations and expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency;
- c. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services;
- d. Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under Idaho Code §46-1012, commandeer or utilize any private property, real or personal, if he finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency;
- e. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery;
- f. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation;
- g. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein;
- h. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles. However, during the continuance of any state of disaster emergency, neither the governor nor any agency of any governmental entity or political subdivision of the state shall impose restrictions on the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transport, storage, display or use of firearms or ammunition; and

- i. Make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing.
- 2. Adjutant General:
  - a. Serves as the chief of staff to the commander-in-chief (the governor) and administrative head of the military division of the office of the governor.
  - b. When an extreme emergency has been declared and the governor has ordered into the active service of the state the National Guard, or any part thereof, and the organized militia, or any part thereof, or both as deemed proper, the adjutant general is the commanding general of these forces.
  - c. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1006, the duties of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) are assigned to the Adjutant General, Chief of Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. In all matters of disaster services, the adjutant general shall represent the governor and shall on behalf of the governor, coordinate the activities of all the state agencies in disaster services through the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS). The adjutant general serves as Chief of the BHS and provides executive supervision and policy guidance to the Director, BHS. A Deputy GAR is also designated and typically is assigned to the Director of the BHS or Deputy Directors.
- 3. Bureau of Homeland Security:
  - a. As part of the Idaho Military Division, the Bureau of Homeland Security is responsible for the coordination of the State response to an emergency or disaster. Working in close coordination with the Adjutant General, the Director of BHS is responsible for managing and coordinating emergency operations which involve state and when necessary, federal resources.
  - b. In the event of a major emergency or disaster, or the threat thereof, the BHS Director, makes recommendations to the Adjutant General and Governor on matters pertaining to State Declarations of a Disaster Emergency, requests for federal assistance, and ongoing state disaster response and recovery activities.
  - c. The primary emergency management responsibility of the BHS is not that of an initial responder, but rather a key partner and central point of coordination to provide support to local governments. This is accomplished through the acquisition, prioritization, and distribution of State, private, and, if needed, Federal resources to meet the needs of local governments.
  - d. BHS is responsible for preparing and maintaining this Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) and for the expeditious and efficient manner in which it is implemented. The management of the State's response is facilitated by the policies and procedures contained in this plan.
  - e. BHS is also responsible for the organization and operations of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) for both emergency and non-emergency operations.

f. Based upon the timely receipt and verification of the emergency request of a local jurisdiction, BHS will task the appropriate State agency to provide requested resources, services or information.

g. If the disaster situation is of such magnitude as to require federal assistance; the BHS, through the IDEOC or a Joint Field Office (JFO) if one has been established, will function as the primary coordination agency for the rendering of federal assistance.

h. Further, BHS is responsible for assisting local government emergency management in the development and maintenance of emergency operations plans, procedures and checklists. The BHS provides standards and criteria, periodically reviews local and intergovernmental disaster plans, and fulfills other specified needs (Idaho Code §46-1006(6)).

#### 4. State Department/Agency Response Requirements:

Each state agency will:

a. Prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) using management structure consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS). Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho will have NIMS and ICS training commensurate with their expected roles in response to such emergencies or disasters.

b. Appoint at least one state agency emergency coordinator with the appropriate level of responsibility and authority, to train, exercise, and participate in the State Emergency Management Program, managed by the BHS, to facilitate emergency support and logistics in response to emergencies or disasters. Larger agencies may require more than one emergency coordinator.

c. Develop and maintain an agency emergency operations plan to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans will assign disaster emergency duties to all subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the IDEOC and functional annexes of this IDEOP as required. Such support includes, but not limited to:

- 1) Assigning an ID-ESF coordinator to interface with the IDEOC and provide sufficient personnel and resources to staff the ID-ESF;
- 2) Providing personnel to staff the IDEOC, this may also require involvement of agency directors and emergency coordinators;
- 3) Providing situation reports, incident action plans, resource status, financial status, geospatial data, and organization/staffing/contact information to the IDEOC as requested;
- 4) Providing personnel and resources for field deployment; and



- 5) Accepting IDEOC Mission Assignments and/or Project Agreements to provide resources for state response and recovery actions.
- d. Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan to address how the agency will provide essential services to citizens, and other state agencies, during response and recovery operations and to return the agency to normal operations.
- e. During “normal” daily operations, agencies are required to notify the BHS of any significant event, incident, emergency, or disaster that:
  - 1) Presents a potential for loss of life;
  - 2) Loss or damage to critical infrastructure;
  - 3) Presents a significant threat to environmental values within the State of Idaho; and/or
  - 4) Impacts the ability of local or state government to provide public services.
- f. Grant and/or use waivers in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Idaho Code for necessary disaster emergency response and recovery operations.
- g. Coordinate any agreement or memorandum of understanding that incorporates emergency or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions with the BHS.
- h. Public Information Officers of each state agency are collaterally assigned to the State’s Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team Program during emergencies or disasters as outlined in ID-ESF #15.

**B. Local and Intergovernmental Agencies:**

1. Each county is responsible for disaster emergency management within its jurisdictional boundaries and will conduct disaster emergency operations according to established County Emergency Operations Plans and procedures.
2. Each county within this state shall be within the jurisdiction of and served by the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) and by a county or intergovernmental agency responsible for disaster preparedness and coordination of response (Idaho Code §46-1009). Each county shall maintain a disaster agency or participate in an intergovernmental disaster agency which, except as otherwise provided under this act, has jurisdiction over and serves the entire county, or shall have a liaison officer appointed by the county commissioners designated to facilitate the cooperation and protection of that subdivision in the work of disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
3. The chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county in the state shall notify the BHS of the manner in which the county is providing or securing disaster planning and emergency services. The chairman shall identify the person who heads

the agency or acts in the capacity of liaison from which the service is obtained, and furnish additional information relating thereto as the BHS requires.

4. Each county and/or intergovernmental agency shall prepare and keep current a local or intergovernmental disaster emergency plan for its area.

5. Each county designates a location for the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The county EOCs are normally staffed with emergency management personnel, elected officials, senior representatives of county departments, and county-level volunteer organizations. The county EOC is normally the location where disaster emergency information is received and disseminated, coordination of resources occurs, and public safety/protection decisions are made. The county EOCs will be activated and staffed as appropriate for the severity of the situation.

6. The county or intergovernmental disaster agency, as the case may be, shall prepare and distribute to all appropriate officials in written form a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials and of the disaster response and recovery chain of command.

#### **C. Tribal Nations:**

1. Tribal nations located within the state are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these Indian nations/tribes are also citizens of the state and county within which they reside. The tribal chief executive officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. As authorized by tribal government, the tribal chief executive:

a. Is responsible for coordinating tribal resources needed to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergency incidents of all types;

b. May have powers to amend or suspend certain tribal laws or ordinances in support of emergency response;

c. Communicates with the tribal nation, and helps people, businesses and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of disaster or emergency;

d. Negotiates mutual aid agreements with other tribes or jurisdictions; and

e. Can request Federal assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288) through the Governor of Idaho when it becomes clear that the tribe's capabilities will be overwhelmed.

2. The Tribal Relations Support Annex of this plan describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of State incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during major disasters or emergencies.

#### **D. Private Sector and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs):**

1. Private Sector. Private sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after an incident. First, they must provide for the welfare and protection of their employees in

the workplace. In addition, emergency managers must work seamlessly with businesses that provide water, power, communication networks, transportation, medical care, food distribution, security, and numerous other services upon which both response and recovery are particularly dependent. Participation of the private sector varies based on the nature of the organization and the nature of the incident.

During an incident, key private-sector partners should be involved in the local crisis decision making process or at least have a direct link to key local emergency managers. Communities cannot effectively respond to, or recover from, incidents without strong cooperative relations with the private sector. Essential private-sector roles and responsibilities include:

- a. Planning for the protection of employees, infrastructure, and facilities;
- b. Planning for the protection of information and the continuity of business operations;
- c. Planning for responding to and recovering from incidents that impact their own infrastructure and facilities;
- d. Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how they can help;
- e. Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs;
- f. Where appropriate, establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements to provide specific response capabilities; and
- g. Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.

## 2. Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs).

a. NGOs play enormously important roles before, during, and after an incident. For example, NGOs provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital support services to support response and promote the recovery of disaster victims. These groups often provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs, including those with disabilities. A key feature of NGOs is their inherent independence and commitment to specific sets of interests and values. These interests and values drive the groups' operational priorities and shape the resources they provide. Such NGOs bolster and support government efforts at all levels – for response operations and planning. However, NGOs may also need government assistance, and when planning the allocation of local community emergency management resources and structures, some government organizations provide direct assistance to NGOs. NGOs collaborate with responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations. Examples of NGO and voluntary organization contributions include:

- 1) Training and managing volunteer resources;

- 2) Identifying shelter locations and needed supplies;
- 3) Providing critical emergency services to those in need, such as cleaning supplies, clothing, food and shelter, or assistance with post-emergency cleanup; and
- 4) Identifying those whose needs have not been met and helping coordinate the provision of assistance.

b. Some NGOs are officially designated as support elements to Idaho's response capabilities.

1) Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD). The IDAVOAD is the forum where organizations share knowledge and resources throughout the disaster cycle – preparation, response, and recovery – to help disaster survivors and their communities. The IDAVOAD is a consortium of approximately 15 organizations. During major incidents, IDAVOAD typically sends representatives to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) to represent the voluntary organizations and assist in response coordination. There are several agencies within the State that are organized to provide assistance during a disaster or emergency to meet essential human needs. Organizations with existing Memorandums of Understanding/Agreements with the State have been assigned supporting roles to specific Idaho Emergency Support Functions. Volunteer organizations may be called on, as appropriate, to assist in disaster response and recovery operations. The IDAVOAD will coordinate these organizations.

2) The Idaho Citizen Corps Program is managed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and works to coordinate recruitment, training and integration of volunteers in emergency response organizations throughout Idaho. Volunteers are valuable local resources and proper planning will ensure their utilization as assets rather than liabilities. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security encourages local and tribal governments to coordinate with voluntary agencies, community and faith-based organizations, volunteer centers, and private sector entities through local Citizen Corps Councils and local Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster to participate in preparedness activities including planning, establishing appropriate roles and responsibilities, training, and exercising.

#### **E. Volunteers and Donors:**

Responding to disasters or emergencies frequently exceeds the resources of government organizations. Volunteers and donors can support response efforts in many ways, and it is essential that governments at all levels plan ahead to effectively incorporate volunteers and donated goods into their response activities. The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex of this plan provides detailed guidance for managing these resources. The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and *unsolicited* in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of *unaffiliated* volunteers.

## **F. Federal Government:**

1. When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed local or State resources, or when an incident is managed by Federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities, the Federal Government uses the National Response Framework (NRF) to involve all necessary department and agency capabilities, organize the Federal response, and ensure coordination with response partners.
2. The Federal Government maintains a wide array of capabilities and resources that can be made available upon request of the Governor. When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed State, tribal, and/or local resources, the Federal Government may provide resources and capabilities to support the State response. For incidents involving primary Federal jurisdiction or authorities (e.g., on a military base or a Federal facility or lands), Federal departments or agencies may be the first responders and first line of defense, coordinating activities with State, territorial, tribal, and local partners. The Federal Government also maintains working relationships with the private sector and NGOs.
3. The President leads the Federal Government response effort to ensure that the necessary coordinating structures, leadership, and resources are applied quickly and efficiently to large-scale and catastrophic incidents. The President's Homeland Security Council and National Security Council, which bring together Cabinet officers and other department or agency heads as necessary, provide national strategic and policy advice to the President during large-scale incidents that affect the Nation.
4. The Secretary of the Department Homeland Security (DHS) is the Principal Federal Official (PFO) for domestic incident management. By Presidential directive and statute, the Secretary is responsible for coordination of Federal resources utilized in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies. The role of the Secretary of DHS is to provide the President with an overall architecture for domestic incident management and to coordinate the Federal response, when required, while relying upon the support of other Federal partners. Depending upon the incident, the Secretary also contributes elements of the response consistent with DHS's mission, capabilities, and authorities.
5. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator, as the principal advisor to the President, the Secretary DHS, and the Homeland Security Council on all matters regarding emergency management, helps the Secretary in meeting these responsibilities.
6. Federal assistance for incidents that do not require DHS coordination may be led by other Federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities. The Secretary of DHS may monitor such incidents and may activate specific NRF mechanisms to provide support to departments and agencies without assuming overall leadership for the Federal response to the incident. The following four Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 criterion define situations for which DHS shall assume overall Federal incident management coordination responsibilities within the NRF and implement the NRF's coordinating mechanisms:
  - a. A Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested

DHS assistance;

b. The resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested;

c. More than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or

d. The Secretary of DHS has been directed by the President to assume incident management responsibilities.

#### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

##### **A. General:**

1. When a disaster is imminent or has occurred, local governments have the primary responsibility and will respond to preserve life and property. Local officials may implement emergency statutes and ordinances and may declare a local State of emergency that will permit them to mobilize and commit their emergency resources. When local resources become overwhelmed and cannot meet the needs created by a disaster, a local government that is signatory to mutual aid compacts may call for the aid of any and all other signatories.

2. When disaster conditions appear likely to exceed the combined capabilities of a local jurisdiction and mutual aid compact signatories, local governments will request the support of the State through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) managed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS). State resources will be supplemental to local resources.

3. The IDEOC will evaluate local requests for assistance based upon the level of local resource commitment and upon the availability of State resources. If the Governor determines local assets and resources have been fully utilized and State resources are available, he/she will authorize their commitment to the emergency. The Governor may then proclaim a "State of Emergency" and the provisions of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) will be invoked.

4. At this time, the IDEOC, to include relevant functional annexes of this plan will be activated to a level appropriate to the situation. All State resources will be committed through the IDEOC. Local damage and needs assessment teams (augmented by State personnel) may be formed and dispatched to the impacted area(s). The State direction and control will take place through the IDEOC and/or through a Joint Operations Center (JOC) should it be established.

5. State disaster relief can be provided to local governments without a Declaration of a "State of Emergency" when such resources are needed for life saving missions or to relieve suffering and hardship. If State capabilities are overwhelmed, the State can request assistance from other States under provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or any existing Mutual Aid Compacts. Requests for EMAC assistance will be coordinated through the IDEOC.

6. If capabilities (financial or operational) of State government are overwhelmed, or if an eminent threat is such that it will overwhelm available State resources, the Governor can request Federal disaster emergency assistance. The Governor makes requests for assistance from Federal agencies administering disaster assistance programs under separate statutes to the head-administering agency. In the case of a disaster in which additional disaster assistance is required beyond that generally administered by individual Federal agencies, the Governor may make a request for Federal emergency, major disaster, or fire suppression assistance under the authority of the Stafford Act, PL 93-288 as amended, to the President through the Region-X Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

7. Once the President approves the request for assistance, Federal disaster assistance to the State, authorized by the Stafford Act, is coordinated by the Primary Federal Official (PFO). A State Coordinating Officer (SCO) is appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating State and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal government. Federal disaster assistance authorized under separate statute is coordinated and provided by the administering agency.

8. More detailed information regarding the state's emergency management concept of operations is contained in ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management.

#### **B. Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC):**

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is on-call 24-four hours, 7 days-a-week, for immediate response to notification and requests for assistance by federal, state, tribal, and local governments. **The BHS can be reached by calling the State Communications Center (StateComm) at 1-800-632-8000 or by calling the Military Division, Joint Operations Center (JOC) at 1-866-482-7343.**

2. The decision to activate the IDEOC will be determined by the complexity of the emergency or incident at hand and the level of state assistance requested or required.

3. The IDEOC is organized and structured following the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) guidance.

4. The IDEOC can best be described as a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) System. The NIMS describes MAC systems as:

a. "A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordinating and supporting domestic incident management activities."

b. "The primary functions of MAC systems are to support the incident management policies and priorities, facilitate logistics support and resource tracking, inform resource allocation decisions using incident management priorities, coordinate incident related information, and coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies."

5. Other IDEOC functions include but are not limited to:

a. Maintenance of Situational Awareness among all levels of government;

- b. Coordinating requests for resource support from all levels of government;
  - c. Managing requests for assistance and resources through a Mission Assignment (MA) or Project Agreement (PA);
  - d. Coordination of State and Federal response activities; and
  - e. Prioritization and allocation of scarce resources between competing jurisdictions.
6. For more detailed information regarding the IDEOC and incident management procedures, refer to ID-ESF #5 Emergency Management Annex of this plan.

**C. Disaster Emergency Declaration Process:** The provisions of this plan are applicable to all disaster emergencies that require a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency by the Governor. State and local disaster emergency activities and requests for disaster emergency assistance will be made in accordance with the following procedures:

1. City Government:

- a. Disaster emergency response agencies from city government will respond to a disaster emergency within their corporate limits and coordinate activities in accordance with their standard operating procedures and mutual aid agreements.
- b. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011, when a disaster emergency situation is or is likely to overwhelm their resources or be beyond the scope of control of the city, a local disaster emergency may be declared only by the mayor within their respective political subdivisions. \*Note: No intergovernmental agency or official thereof may declare a local disaster emergency, unless expressly authorized by the agreement pursuant to which the agency functions.
- c. Their proclamation of disaster emergency and any requests for assistance should be forwarded to the county emergency services/management director in an expedient manner (i.e., by voice followed by a hard copy).
- d. When a local disaster emergency has been proclaimed, the mayor will govern by proclamation, and has the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the city.

2. Tribal Nations:

- a. A disaster or emergency may occur that directly impacts a tribal nation and overwhelms their resources for which the members of that tribal nation cannot provide satisfactory resolution.
- b. The United States recognizes Indian tribes as domestic independent nations under its protection and recognizes the right of tribal nations to self-government. As such, tribes are responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address actual or potential disasters or emergencies. When their resources are overwhelmed, tribal leaders could seek assistance from states or even the Federal Government.



- c. Tribal nations located within Idaho are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these tribal nations are also recognized as citizens of the state and county within which they reside.
- d. Although Federal departments and agencies must comply with existing laws and Executive orders mandating that the Federal Government deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, a tribe may opt to deal directly with State and local officials.
- e. In order for tribal nations to obtain Federal assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288), a State Governor must request a Presidential disaster declaration on behalf of a tribe. However, Federal departments and agencies can work directly with tribes within existing agency authorities and resources in the absence of such a declaration.
- f. County/State/Federal involvement for resolution of the situation requires that the tribal entity requests assistance using the same procedures as any other incorporated community within a county in Idaho as follows:
  - 1) The tribal government will issue a local disaster emergency proclamation to the associated county or counties in which the nation/tribe is located and damage has occurred.
  - 2) A request for county/counties disaster assistance should accompany the tribal government disaster emergency proclamation.
- g. For more detailed information regarding tribal nations procedures, refer to the Tribal Relations Support Annex of this plan.

### 3. County Government:

- a. Upon receipt of the proclamation of a local disaster emergency from an incorporated city of the county or Indian nation/tribe, the chairman of the board of county commissioners will:
  - 1) Provide available assistance requested to contain the incident (i.e. sheriff, public works, health, etc.); and
  - 2) Notify the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) that a situation exists which may require the proclamation of a county local disaster emergency.
- b. In the event a situation exists in the unincorporated portions of the county that may affect lives and property, the county will take necessary measures to bring the situation under control, utilizing all county government resources.
- c. If the situation, either in an incorporated or unincorporated portion of the county overwhelms the capability and resources of the county to control, the chairman of the board of county commissioners may proclaim a local disaster emergency in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011.

d. The County Emergency Management Director will notify the Idaho BHS that the county has declared a disaster emergency, and that the county has implemented its Emergency Operations Plan. The notification should also state that the county has committed all available county resources to the response. If state supplemental assistance is needed to assist the county's response effort, the type of assistance should be clearly stated. The declaration and request for state assistance may be provided orally, and then submitted in writing to BHS.

e. The BHS Director will evaluate the county's request for assistance and brief the Adjutant General and the Governor of the situation.

4. State Government:

a. The governor may declare that a "disaster emergency" exists by executive order or a proclamation. The declaration continues until the threat has passed, the emergency conditions no longer exist, or until 30 days have passed. The governor may extend the declaration in increments of 30 days until the emergency is resolved. The legislature may terminate a state of disaster emergency at any time (Idaho Code §46-1008).

b. After an enemy attack, the governor may declare, "by order," a post-attack recovery and rehabilitation emergency. The order does not take effect unless the legislature meets within 45 days. The governor may control and regulate the sale of food and other goods and services and direct the use of material and facilities for essential civil needs. If, due to the attack, filing requirements cannot be met, "public notice by such means as may be available" may be used. The governor's power to issue such an order may be terminated by the legislature, the President, or Congress. Such orders automatically terminate within six months (Idaho Code §67-5506).

c. Upon notification that the county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency and implement all or portions of this plan.

1) The Governor may declare a Disaster Emergency in the absence of a county/local request.

2) Disaster emergency declarations shall:

a) Indicate the nature of the emergency;

b) Identify the area or areas threatened;

c) Identify the area subject to the proclamation;

d) Explain the condition(s) that are causing the disaster emergency; and

e) Define the incident period as it applies to each area affected.

3) In the event that the Governor is absent or inaccessible, the Lieutenant Governor may issue a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency.

4) Upon execution of this plan, the BHS Director, or designee, will initiate the State response by notifying the appropriate Primary Agencies for the activation of required Idaho Emergency Support Functions. These agencies will take appropriate actions in accordance with this plan and their agency's Emergency Operations Plans and/or Standard Operating Procedures.

d. If the Governor is considering requesting a federal declaration of disaster from the President of the United States, the BHS Director will coordinate with the appropriate state and local officials to prepare the state's request for federal assistance. At a minimum, the following activities will be coordinated by BHS:

- 1) Advise the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region-X Director if the Governor requests or intends to request a Presidential Declaration;
- 2) Survey the affected area(s) using local, State, and FEMA representatives, if possible, to determine the extent of private and public damage sustained in those areas;
- 3) Estimate the types and extent of federal disaster assistance required; and
- 4) Consult with the FEMA Regional Director on eligibility for such federal disaster assistance.

e. Only the Governor can originate the request for a Presidential Declaration. The Governor's request must be based upon a finding that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that federal assistance is necessary. The Governor must furnish information on the extent and nature of state resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of the disaster emergency. The request must also contain a certification by the Governor that state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. It should also include an estimate of the types and amounts of supplementary federal assistance required. As a prerequisite to a Governor's request for federal assistance, the Governor must take appropriate action under state laws, and direct the activation of this plan.

f. Requests for Idaho National Guard (IDNG) assistance will be forwarded to the IDEOC. The Director will evaluate the request, coordinate with the Adjutant General, and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor, or if the IDNG has previously been activated, relay the request to the IDNG's Joint Operations Center (JOC). For more information on IDNG assistance, reference ID-ESF #16, Military Support, of this plan.

#### 5. Federal Government:

a. FEMA monitors developing or actual disaster emergency occurrences. Before, during, and after a disaster emergency, the FEMA Region-X Liaison Officer assigned to Idaho will be in close contact with the BHS Director, as well as with federal agencies having disaster emergency assistance responsibilities and capabilities.

b. The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Region-X Director. The FEMA Regional Director evaluates the damage and requirements for federal assistance, and makes a recommendation to the Director of FEMA, who recommends a course of action to the President.

c. For more information on types of Federal assistance available to state and local governments reference the National Response Framework and 44 CFR, Emergency Management and Assistance.

**D. Mission Assignment (MA) / Project Agreement (PA) Process:** The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) implements the MA and/or PA process to manage requests for state assistance in support of all levels of government, including tribal governments, during disaster emergencies. As requests for resources or assistance (Request for Assistance) are received from a requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will document and evaluate the request to determine if it can be Mission Assigned to an appropriate Primary Agency identified in the functional annexes of this plan or negotiate a Project Agreement with the requesting jurisdiction.

1. Mission Assignments (MA) allow reimbursement for extraordinary costs incurred by supporting agency(s) or payment to vendors that contract with the state to provide the required materials or services. MAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. The MA will include a detailed scope of work to be implemented. Based on information provided by state agencies and/or contractors, the IDEOC will issue a Mission Assignment Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency. Mission Requests that cannot be filled by a state agency are redirected to the Idaho Military Division's Purchasing Office for procurement from private vendors or contractors or will generate the creation of a Project Agreement.

2. The Project Agreement (PA) is a negotiated agreement between the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity and the State of Idaho. The PA allows the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity to acquire and be reimbursed for the requested resource/service in accordance with the terms of the PA, to include any cost share provisions. If and when a PA is determined to be the best solution to fulfill a Request for Assistance, the required support is negotiated with the IDEOC and the jurisdiction or taxing entity and a Project Request is generated. PAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. A PA will include a detailed scope of work to be accomplished. Based on information provided by the jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will issue a PA Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency.

**E. Mutual Aid:** Idaho Code §46-1018, provides the state the ability to enter into Interstate Mutual Aid Compacts with other states, and to enact the interstate mutual aid compact in accordance with the terms of the compact.

1. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Idaho Code §46-1018A, identifies Idaho as a member state of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. It establishes procedures whereby a disaster emergency-impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently. Member states that request assistance through the EMAC agree to assume liability for out-of-state workers deployed under EMAC and agree to reimburse assisting states for all deployment-related costs. The BHS Director or the authorized representative is empowered to request deployment

of an EMAC advance team to prepare for the implementation of the EMAC. Specific operating procedures are defined in the *EMAC Guidebook & Operating Procedures*.

2. Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA): Idaho is one of the six signatories to the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement. The other five signatories are the governments of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Yukon Territory, and the Province of British Columbia. The signatories recognize the importance of comprehensive and coordinated civil disaster emergency preparedness, response, and recovery measures for natural and technological disaster emergencies, and for declared and undeclared hostilities, including enemy attack. The members of the arrangement further recognize the benefits of coordinating their separate disaster emergency preparedness, response, and recovery measures with that of contiguous jurisdictions for those emergencies, disasters, or hostilities affecting, or potentially affecting, any one or more of the signatories in the Pacific Northwest. An advisory committee, the Western Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (WREMAC), has been established, which includes the emergency management director from each participating state, province, and territory.

#### **F. Emergency Public Information:**

1. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Public Information Officer (PIO) serves as the primary spokesperson and provides the main conduit for information to the media and the public. During disaster emergencies involving state agencies, the BHS PIO coordinates information from all state agencies involved for release to the news media and normally works from the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

2. The state Joint Information Center (JIC), within the IDEOC, serves as the means for coordinating state level public information activity with the Governor's Office and other response organizations. The JIC also functions as a 'one-stop-shopping' center where the media can get the most recent official information concerning the disaster and related events. The JIC can provide the media with a summary of the disaster situation and the response procedures the state is undertaking in conjunction with federal, local, tribal, and private sector organizations. BHS may activate a State JIC, as part of the IDEOC, in the event of a large-scale emergency that requires the coordination of information among multiple response organizations. The BHS PIO (or other designated lead PIO) at the JIC will supervise other State PIO staff assigned there.

3. Government Relations. A government relations liaison will be established to provide information to local elected officials, state legislators, and congressional elected officials. The liaison will provide information, coordinate the dissemination of information, and respond to questions, concerns, and problems raised by their constituents. Information to be released to legislative offices and constituents will be coordinated among participating state agencies and with local officials, as appropriate, prior to release by the JIC.

4. Local officials may request public information assistance from the IDEOC when an incident generates an overwhelming amount of media attention. Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) teams can assist local officials manage public information. PIER teams are comprised primarily of state agency PIOs that are deployed to support local officials.

5. More detailed information regarding public information procedures is contained in ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs Annex of this plan.

#### **G. Financial Management:**

1. The Financial Management Support Annex of this plan provides guidance for all state departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan. The Financial Management Support Annex ensures that funds are provided expeditiously, and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate state and federal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

2. Due to the nature of most disaster emergency situations, finance operations will often be carried out within compressed time frames that occasionally necessitate the Procurement Unit to use expedited procedures. However, that in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

3. Financial management of emergency and disaster-related costs is the responsibility of the Adjutant General, Chief of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS). During a federally declared disaster, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and Deputy GAR have the responsibility of financial management. The Governor has delegated the GAR responsibilities to the Adjutant General. The Deputy GAR is typically assigned to the Director of BHS or a BHS Deputy Director.

4. If and when a presidential declaration is issued, the governor must enter into agreements with the federal government for sharing of disaster recovery expenses and individual and household program, among other actions (Idaho Code §46-1008).

5. Whenever an emergency or a disaster has been declared to exist in Idaho by the president under the provisions of the disaster relief act of 1974 (public law 93-288, 42 U.S.C. 5121), as amended, the governor may:

a. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster recovery expenses involving public facilities;

b. Require as a condition of state assistance that a local taxing district be responsible for paying forty percent (40%) of the nonfederal share of costs incurred by the local taxing district which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the federal government, provided that the total local share of eligible costs for a taxing district shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the taxing district's tax charges authorized by Idaho Code §63-802;

c. Obligate the state to pay the balance of the nonfederal share of eligible costs within local taxing entities qualifying for federal assistance; and

d. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster assistance expenses to include individual and family grant programs.

## **V. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG)**

**A. General:** Disasters can interrupt, paralyze, or destroy the ability of State or local government to carry out their executive, legislative and judicial functions. Therefore, it is important each level of government have the capability to preserve, maintain, and reconstitute its ability to carry out essential functions under the threat or actual occurrence of any disaster that could disrupt governmental operations and services. Effective and responsive emergency operations are inseparable from the concept of Continuity of Government (COG). COG planning includes two important factors for assuring continuity of government at the State and local level:

1. Well defined and understood lines of succession for key officials and authorities; and
2. Preservation of records and critical facilities which are essential to the effective functioning of government and for the protection of rights and interests of the State and its residents.

### **B. State Government Line of Succession:**

1. The Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act provides for officers to exercise the powers and duties of governor and provides for emergency interim succession to governmental offices and political subdivisions (Idaho Code §59-1402).
2. The legislature, in cases of disaster emergency or enemy attack, will provide for succession to the powers and duties of public offices, and adopt measures to insure the continuity of governmental operations (Idaho Constitution Art. III, Sec. 27).
3. Assumption of Powers and Duties of Legislator by Emergency (Idaho Code §67-423 and §423A), authorizes and provides for the selection of emergency interim successors to assume duties of a legislator in the event of attack and a legislator is unavailable or upon his or her death.
4. If a justice of the Supreme Court shall be disqualified from sitting in a cause before said court, or be unable to sit therein, by reason of illness or absence, the said court may call a district judge to sit in said court on the hearing of such cause (Idaho Constitution Art. V, Sec. 6).
5. At a minimum, all State department heads shall designate primary and alternate emergency successors for key supervisory positions. This ensures the continuance of leadership, authority, and responsibilities of their departments. Each agency/office head shall further designate a primary and alternate emergency successor for key positions. As directed by Governor's Executive Order 2006-10 for developing a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan, each state agency should provide the BHS with this information, including changes.
6. Designated interim emergency successors shall be instructed on their responsibilities and the conditions under which they will assume these positions. Generally, an interim emergency successor may assume leadership whenever the incumbent becomes unable to perform their functions or when requested to do so during periods of emergencies or disasters. They shall hold these positions until relieved by the incumbent or until the emergency or disaster has been brought to a successful

conclusion. The criteria for succession of leadership will be delineated in the internal emergency operating procedures of each department.

7. The Emergency Relocation Act (Idaho Code §67-102 to 106) authorizes the governor to declare an emergency temporary location for seat of government, which remains the seat of government until the legislature establishes a new location or the emergency ends. The governing body of each political subdivision may establish a emergency temporary location of government.

8. In the event of an attack, the governor shall call the legislature into session as soon as practicable, and in any case within ninety (90) days following the inception of the attack. Idaho Code §67-422 suspends provisions governing limitations on session length and subjects which may be acted upon.

#### **C. Local Government Line of Succession:**

1. Enabling Authority for Emergency Interim Successors for Local Offices (Idaho Code §59-1406). With respect to local offices for which the legislative bodies of cities, towns, villages, townships, and counties may enact resolutions or ordinances relative to the manner in which vacancies will be filled or temporary appointments to office made, such legislative bodies are hereby authorized to enact resolutions or ordinances providing for emergency interim successors to offices of the aforementioned governmental units. Such resolutions and ordinances shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the act.

2. It is also recommended as a good business practice for local governments to develop Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans that designate primary and alternate emergency successors for key supervisory positions. This ensures the continuance of leadership, authority, and responsibilities of their departments.

**D. Provision of Essential Services:** Provision of those services that are determined to be life-saving/preserving and those critical to the immediate economy of the State need to be maintained or restored immediately should they be struck by a disaster and rendered unusable. In the event that a State facility is rendered unusable, a back-up facility should be designated that will allow for essential services to be provided.

**E. Preservation of Essential Records:** Protection of essential State (and local) records is vital if government and society are to resume functioning after a major catastrophe or national emergency.

1. Essential records and documents which require safeguarding fall into three (3) general types:

a. Records that protect the rights and interests of individuals; vital statistics, State land and property records, financial and tax records, election records, license registers, articles of incorporation, etc.;

b. Records required for effective emergency operations; plans, procedures, resource inventories, lists of succession, maps, memorandums of understanding, agreements, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel; and



- c. Records required to re-establishing normal governmental functions and protecting the rights and interests of government; federal and State laws, rules and regulations, official proceedings, financial and court records.
2. The selection of the records to be preserved rests with the official rendering the service involved or with the custodians of the records. These decisions should be made in concert with the organization's overall plan for determination of value, protection and disposal of records. The vital records should be duplicated and the duplicate copies maintained in an accessible format in the safest possible locations, at an appropriate distance from the office location. Normally, vital records should constitute no more than 3-7% of all records.

## **VI. TRAINING, EXERCISES, AND ON-GOING PLAN MANAGEMENT**

**A. State Training and Exercise (T&E) Program:** The State of Idaho, Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) has invested Homeland Security Grant Funding into an integrated T&E program to support the four mission areas of Prevent, Protect, Respond and Recover. Having a fully integrated T&E program is one of the most effective ways to measure the preparedness of Idaho's plans, equipment, and training within an all-hazard environment. The focus of the T&E program will be to facilitate and support local, regional and state level jurisdictions collaboratively.

BHS will coordinate and conduct periodic trainings and exercises of this plan in order to ensure that effective and complete planning efforts associated with preventive, preparedness, response to, and recover from emergency and/or terrorism incidents, and compliance with national emergency response (NIMS/NRF) standards are maintained. In order to ensure maximum levels of readiness for state emergency response and recovery operations, organizations that have defined IDEOP roles and responsibilities will cooperate and participate in BHS-sponsored emergency exercises and training. These agencies will provide emergency resource and planning information and will be prepared to meet their emergency responsibilities as listed in this IDEOP. Exercises will be consistent with the U.S. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidelines.

The State T&E Program is designed to:

1. Provide a self-sustaining structure to facilitate exercises from the beginning to end stages of planning, design, execution, and evaluation;
2. Ensure all grantee and sub-grantee exercises are HSEEP compliant;
3. Promote the building block approach to exercise design which in turn promotes the development of a multi-year exercise plan;
4. Conduct comprehensive, annual T&E needs assessments in cooperation with Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) guidance;
5. Facilitate annual T&E workshops to promote teambuilding, review past activities and upcoming plans, and analyze new exercise design and evaluation techniques and training opportunities;

6. Foster multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline collaboration locally, regionally and statewide;
7. Build a library of After Action Reports and Lessons Learned and implement a strategy to follow through with corrective actions when necessary;
8. Address all-hazard threats through objective based exercises using directives found in the Target Capabilities List and Universal Task List;
9. Reinforce Incident Command System (ICS) best practices;
10. Meet National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance requirements; and
11. Promote and incorporate Department of Homeland Security (DHS) HSEEP supporting toolkits; (i.e., National Exercise Schedule (NEXS), Design and Development System (DDS), and Corrective Action Program (CAP) System, into local jurisdiction exercise programs.

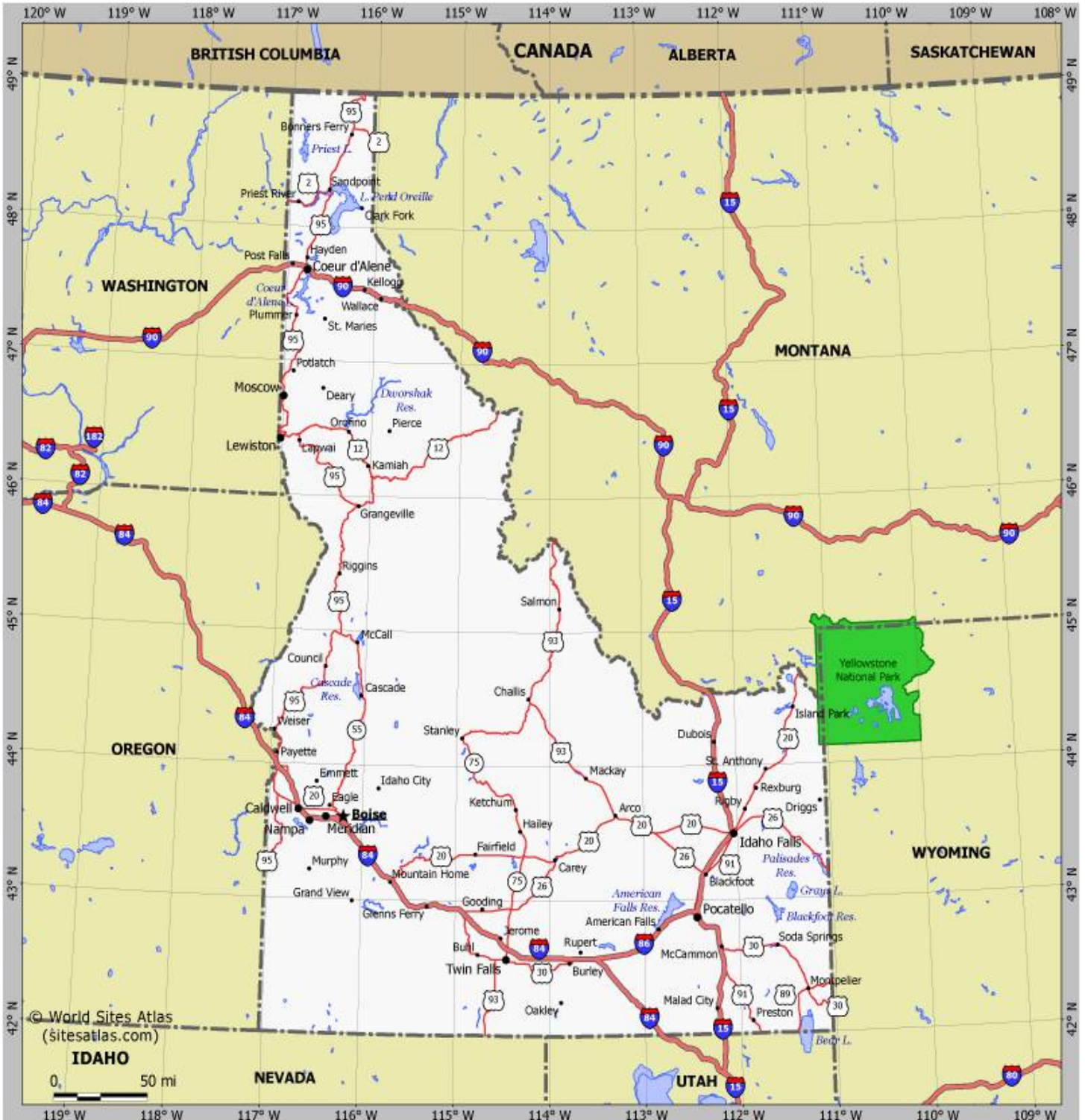
**B. On-Going Plan Management:** The oversight and maintenance of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) is the responsibility of the Idaho Military Division, Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), Plans Section. BHS will be assigned the task of maintaining the plan, coordinating the process to update the plan, documenting changes to the plan, distributing the plan to selected persons, submitting the updated plan for appropriate review and signature, and storing a paper and electronic version of the plan for archival purposes.

The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan is an integral component of an established cyclic process of Planning, Training, and Exercising. While it would be optimal to review and revise the entire IDEOP on an annual basis, it is simply not practical. At a minimum, the IDEOP should be completely reviewed and revised as needed on a bi-annual basis to ensure the documented preparedness and response activities reflect current policies and procedures. Each state agency and local government should review this plan and communicate to BHS any recommended changes to the IDEOP. BHS will provide training, advice, and technical assistance to state, tribal, county, private, and volunteer agencies.

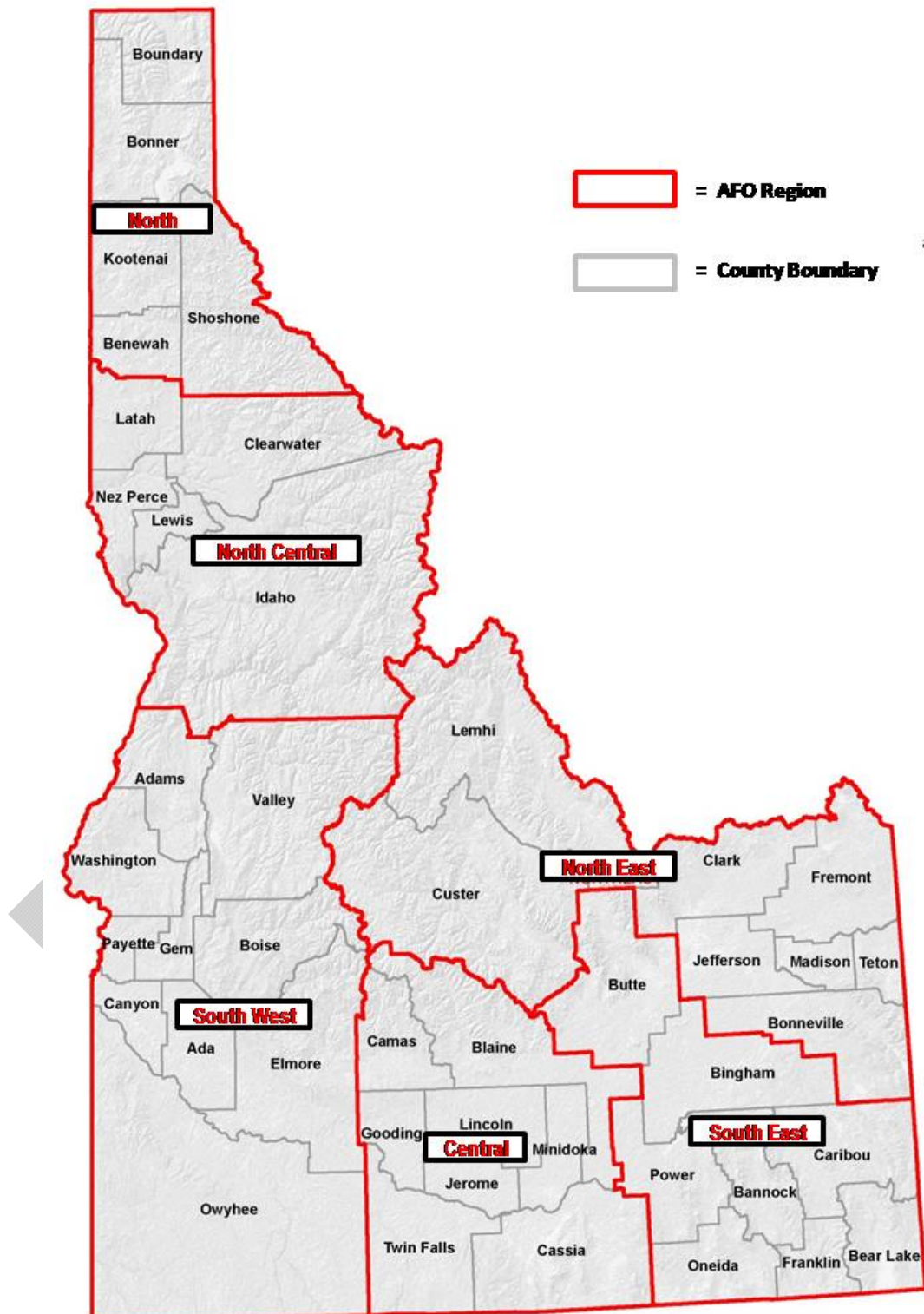
Record of Interim Changes: Page ix includes a table for documenting interim changes made to this plan.

## APPENDIX 1 IDAHO MAPS

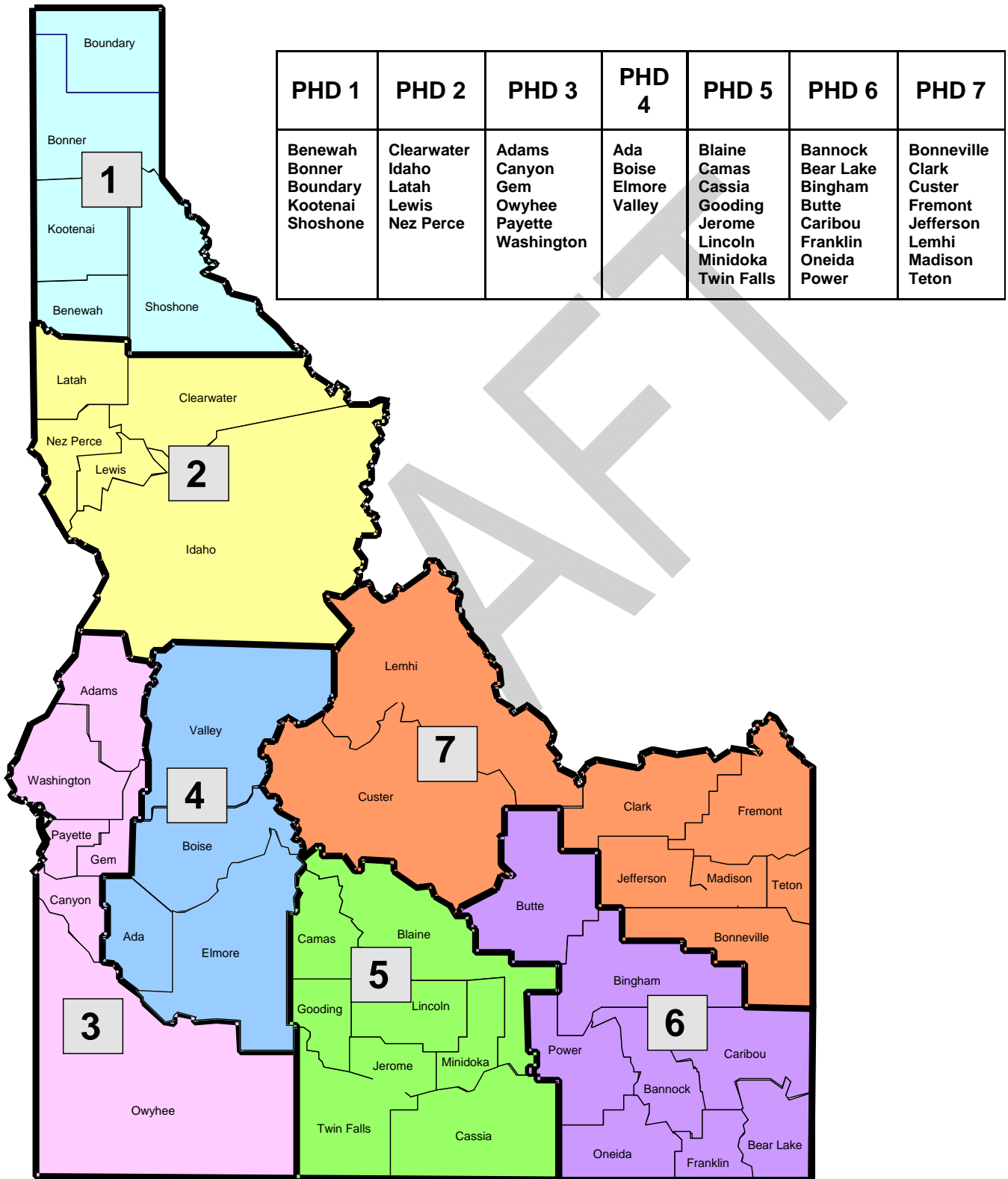
### I. IDAHO AND BORDER STATES/COUNTRIES



## II. IDAHO BUREAU OF HOMELAND SECURITY AREA FIELD OFFICER REGIONS AND COMPRISING COUNTIES



### III. IDAHO PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT (PHD) REGIONS

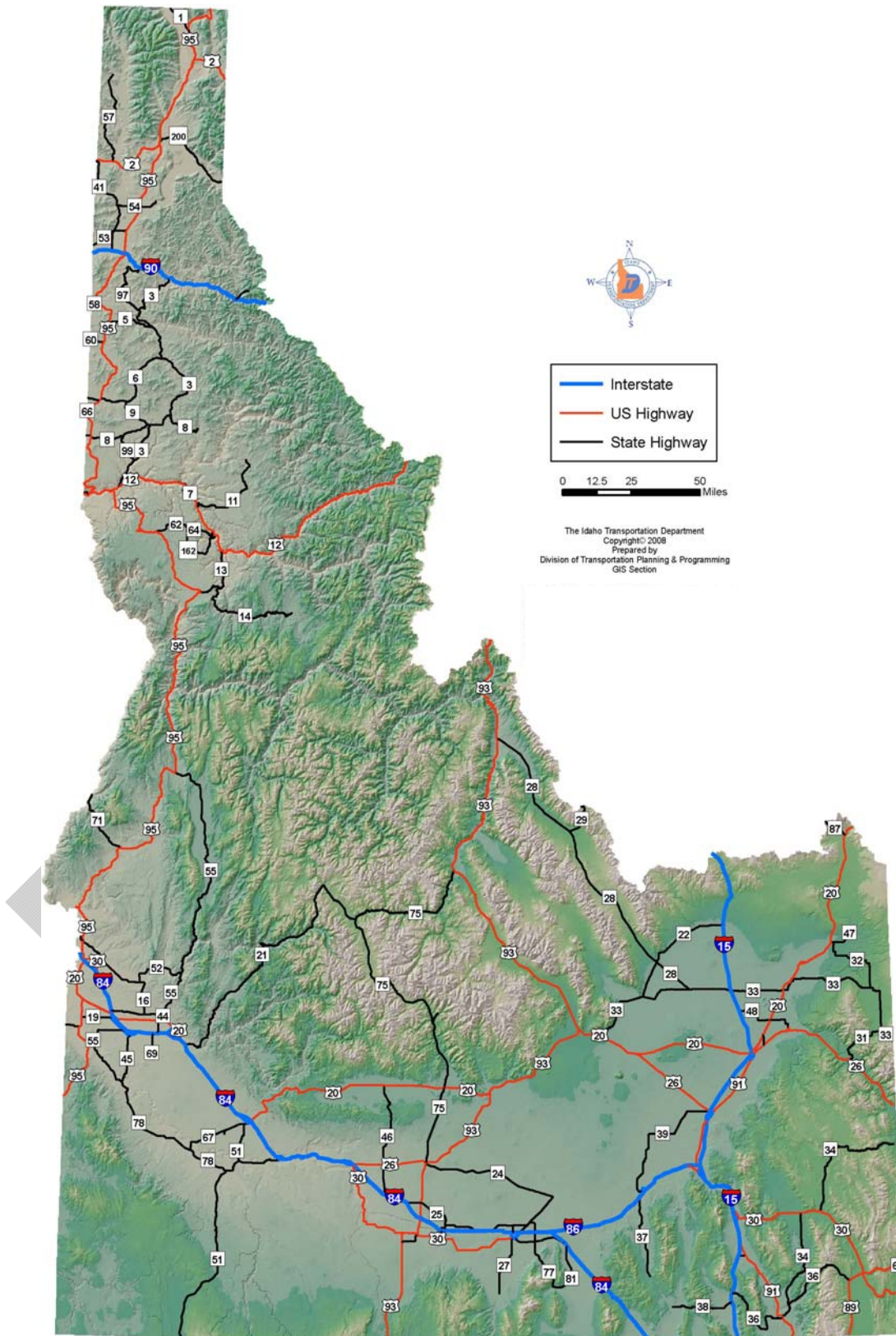




#### IV. IDAHO TOPOGRAPHY:



## V. IDAHO STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM



**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

I. PURPOSE: This annex contains key acronyms and abbreviations with their definitions that are commonly used throughout this plan and supporting plans.

<b>ACRONYM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
AFO	Area Field Officer
BHS	Bureau of Homeland Security (Idaho)
BT	Bioterrorism
DHD	District Health Departments
DHS	Department of Homeland Security (U.S.)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDAVOAD	Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
IDEOC	Idaho Emergency Operations Center
IDEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
IDNG	Idaho National Guard
IMD	Idaho Military Division
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LRN	Laboratory Response Network
MA	Mission Assignment
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Plan
PA	Project Agreement
PIER	Public Information Emergency Response
PFO	Principal Federal Official
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
StateComm	Idaho State Communications Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #1

## TRANSPORTATION

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
  
Idaho Department of Administration (DOA)  
- Division of Public Works (DPW)  
- Division of Purchasing (DOP)  
  
Idaho Department of Commerce (IDOC)  
Idaho Department of Education (IDOE)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)  
Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho Geological Survey (IGS)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)

**Non-Governmental:** Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #1, Transportation Annex, provides assistance to state and local governmental entities and voluntary organizations requiring transportation capacity to perform response missions during and following state declared disaster emergencies. ID-ESF #1 also serves as a coordination point between response operations and restoration of Idaho's transportation infrastructure.

### II. Scope

State transportation assistance provided by ID-ESF #1 includes, but is not limited to the following functions:

- A. Provide and coordinate construction transportation-related equipment and resources during disaster emergencies to include maintenance resources pertaining to debris removal, and specialized heavy construction and transport equipment (with operators);
- B. Provide an alternate statewide emergency communications system during disaster emergencies;
- C. Provide engineering services for traffic control, signing, and the repair and maintenance of highways, bridges, and airfields;
- D. Provide and coordinate the use of state-owned aviation assets for transportation of personnel and cargo for evacuation, search and rescue operations, Civil Air Patrol liaison, aerial radiological monitoring, aviation activities, and restricted air space over disaster emergency areas;
- E. Authorize and coordinate transportation related resources to meet Idaho codes and statutes, such as state highway road closures and motor vehicle laws;
- F. Coordinate public transportation assets needed to manage the movement of people and resources;
- G. Provide suggested state highway route alternate/detour plans to give the established Incident Command an immediate option for emergency traffic management; and
- H. Assist authorities in evacuation operations.

### **III. Policies**

- A. The State of Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) employees and equipment are only authorized to work on the state highway system and properties. The Governor, however, may authorize assignments off state highways in a request for assistance through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS). In the case of a Gubernatorial and/or Presidential-declared disaster emergency, state transportation assets may be assigned emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions on or off state systems.
- B. The authority for State highway closures is contained in Idaho Code §40-310, and Administrative Policy (IDAPA) A-05-34. The State Highway Administrator or the ITD District Engineer is responsible for closing or restricting the use of any State highway whenever such closing or restricting is deemed necessary for the protection of the public, or the protection of the highway or any section thereof from damage. In the event that a State Highway closure is needed, the ITD District Engineer or his/her designee will take immediate actions to close the road.
- C. When a disaster emergency (natural or otherwise) occurs, the rapid movement of motor vehicles designated for disaster emergency relief is essential to the well-being and safety of the public. The ITD Director, or a delegate, are authorized to waive motor vehicle procedures associated with vehicle registration, permits in lieu of registration, and fuel use

reporting for designated vehicles to conduct disaster emergency relief operations. To the extent possible, vehicles that are conducting disaster emergency relief operations shall be allowed to travel over Idaho's highways upon the receipt of the disaster relief waiver.

1. Disaster relief waivers can be issued to vehicles that are owned and operated by both Idaho and non-Idaho residents. Disaster emergency relief operations can encompass the State of Idaho, or may be used for other states or provinces. The disaster relief waiver does not authorize violation of Idaho laws including:

- a. Operating vehicles beyond posted speed limits;
- b. Bypassing ports of entry or checking stations by designated vehicles;
- c. Operating vehicles that do not meet acceptable safety standards;
- d. Allowing an unqualified driver to operate the designated vehicle; and
- e. Operating vehicles in excess of allowable dimensions (weights/measures).

D. After a disaster emergency declaration has been made or a declaration is imminent, ID-ESF #1 agencies that are requested to assist any federal, state, or local agency; shall set up an individual cost accounting system for each affected location by agency jurisdiction. This system should be used for any charges relating to that assistance, (i.e. employee time, expense reports, equipment charges, and supply requests). Responding employees should use this system on all charges relating to assistance. This will allow each agency to bill for reimbursement from the responsible agency(ies).

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. Transportation Systems: A major disaster emergency could severely damage the civil transportation system throughout the impact area. Many local transportation activities could be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as by disrupted communications.

B. Transportation Resources: At the same time, the disaster emergency may create a significant demand on resources to provide relief and recovery. State assistance may be required to meet these demands for essential services, as well as clearing and restoring the transportation system.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. The area/regional transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to and within the disaster emergency area. Access may improve as routes are cleared, repaired, or as detours are established.

- B. The requirements for transportation capability may exceed locally controlled or accessible assets, requiring the assistance from the State of Idaho.
  - C. Infrastructure damage and communications disruptions may inhibit efficient coordination of transportation support during the immediate post-disaster emergency period.
  - D. The gradual clearing of access routes and improved communications will permit an increased flow of disaster emergency relief although localized distribution patterns might remain unusable for a significant period of time.
  - E. The movement of relief supplies may create congestion in the transportation network requiring the imposition of regulated route controls or activation of the Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan.
  - F. The majority of an evacuating population will follow the instructions provided.
  - G. The primary means of transporting people from risk areas to host areas will be by privately operated vehicle. Persons without transportation will, if possible, be provided public transportation from designated locations identified in the Emergency Public Information announcements.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

During disaster emergency situations, the ID-ESF #1 Transportation Group at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will coordinate state and local agency response to the transportation needs of affected areas. ID-ESF #1 agencies may be assigned to disaster emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions on or off the official state highway systems. There may also be on-scene and field operations as identified below.

### **II. Implementation**

This annex will be initiated when the BHS officially requests ESF#1 to fulfill a mission assignment. BHS will contact ITD (primary agency);

ITD will contact StateComm (**1-800-632-8000**, or **208-846-7610**); StateComm will then notify applicable ESF#1 support agencies and facilitate a telephone conference bridge. ITD will be the communications moderator and will broker a solution to report back to BHS. If the mission is accepted, each ESF#1 agency will be emailed the details. ITD is responsible to supply State Comm with up to date contact information for all primary and supporting agencies.

### **III. Situation Assessment**

- A. The Incident Command or a County official or State agency official must submit a request for assistance to the BHS. On-scene transportation assistance can be provided to the established Incident Command.

B. When requested by the Incident Command and upon approval of the BHS, the ESF#1 support will deploy to the scene as soon as possible and report to the Incident Command. All ID-ESF#1 field support is then under the authority of Incident Command.

C. On-scene activities will be conducted within the Incident Command System. All personnel shall identify themselves and their agency affiliation to Incident Command or a designee.

#### **IV. Field Response Actions**

A. Initial Actions usually performed by ITD foreman or designee:

1. Assess the damage.
2. Determine if the affected route is a Federal-Aid Route, a Non-Federal-Aid System, or other Public Work route prior to committing resources, or as soon as possible.
3. Close the road only to protect the safety of the public or protect the highway from future damage. If closure is necessary, the ITD District Engineer or his designee has the legislative authority to immediately to close the road.
4. Safely survey the road section for any stranded motorists.
5. Take measures to stabilize scene and minimize further damage.
6. Identify and implement detour or bypass routing if necessary.
7. Coordinate traffic control with Idaho State Police (ISP) and/or local law enforcement and local highway jurisdictions.
8. Document:
  - a. An inventory of damaged locations;
  - b. An estimate of the repair and replacement costs; and
  - c. The amount of time the route will be closed.
9. Authorize any off system work, only after receiving a "Mission Request" that defines the requested assistance, and a BHS "Mission Assignment" that authorizes the work.
10. Coordinate with the Incident Command within the "Mission Request."
11. Redirect all requests for assistance outside the "Mission Request" to the Incident Command.
12. Apply the rental rate procedures outlined in the "FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates" to any assistance from state and local agencies during the response phase.
13. Assist state and local responders with the rental rate procedures outlined in the "FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates".

14. Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by the BHS.

B. Continuing Actions done through “Mission Requests” with transportation personnel:

1. Disaster Emergency Repair Actions:

- a. Assure that the road is open. Complete temporary repairs as soon as possible.
- b. Support Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Detailed Damage Inspection Report (DDIR) teams as needed.
- c. Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by BHS.
- d. Provide personnel for the Joint Field Office (JFO) as needed.

2. Permanent Repair Actions:

- a. Federal-Aid System projects design and construction are integrated into the highway programming system and treated like all other Federal-Aid projects. Some restrictions apply, such as limited time frames. Refer to the Emergency Relief Manual published by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration.
- b. Coordinate permanent repairs on state-owned facilities with the BHS.
- c. Non-Federal-Aid System and other Public Work projects are managed by other agencies such as the FEMA Public Assistance Program or other programs.

**V. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

A. Plans:

1. Idaho Transportation Incident Management Plan (available through the Idaho Transportation Department): supports the Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #1 - Transportation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. This plan may be activated concurrently or independently of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The Plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support at transportation incidents on the State of Idaho highway system and to provide a guide for county and local agencies.
2. Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan (available through the Idaho Transportation Department): This plan is to set forth policies, responsibilities, and procedures for the regulation and use of the highway network within the State of Idaho during an extreme disaster emergency. This plan will be implemented to the degree necessary for natural disaster emergencies such as flood, slides, dust or volcanic ash, snowstorms, and earthquakes. Following a natural disaster emergency, an immediate survey of the road network shall be made to determine extent of physical damage. Necessary signs and barricades will be erected to protect and reroute traffic.



This plan will become effective upon the request of the Governor of the State of Idaho, his designated representative, or the U.S. Department of Defense, when restoration and/or regulation of traffic is required in a disaster emergency situation. This plan may also be implemented by the Idaho Transportation Department in whole, or in part.

3. Idaho Plan for State & Regional Defense Airlift (SARDA) (available through the Idaho Transportation Department): The purpose of SARDA is to make the most effective use of non air-carrier aircraft within the State and to meet the needs of the State for essential aviation services during statewide emergencies.

4. Plan Bulldozer: This is a memorandum of understanding between the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) and the Idaho Branch of the Associated General Contractors. The memorandum states that, in the event of, or to prepare for, a disaster in the State of Idaho, the ITD may contact the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) local offices. The AGC office staff shall provide a current list of equipment according to ITD needs, identified locations of such equipment, availability in or near the affected area, names, addresses, and telephone numbers of owners or lessees. ITD will then negotiate all agreements with individual contractors.

**B. Non-FEMA Emergency Programs:**

1. Emergency Relief (FHWA-ER) Program: This program is to provide financial assistance for repair of federally-designated highway facilities severely damaged by a major catastrophe or natural disaster emergency. This program only applies to the Federal-Aid Highway System. See the Emergency Relief Manual published by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration.

[www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/erm/](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/erm/).

2. Emergency Relief for Federally-Owned Roads (ERFO) Program: This program is a federal program dedicated to repairing damage, and generally applied only to roadways of the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service. Assistance through the ERFO program is requested by a federal agency whose roadways have incurred damage. The Western Federal Lands Highway Division (WFLHD) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration administers this program. WFLHD's mission is to provide engineering services to restore access to public lands.

[www.wfl.fha.dot.gov/erfo/](http://www.wfl.fha.dot.gov/erfo/).

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency: Idaho Transportation Department**

A. Provide staffing to the IDEOC and/or JFO to manage and coordinate ID-ESF #1;

B. Coordinate the state transportation resources in support of state and local governmental entities, and voluntary organizations;

C. Supervise and coordinate the assessment of damage to the transportation infrastructure and the analysis of the impact of the disaster emergency on transportation operations;

D. Coordinate disaster emergency-related response and recovery functions of transportation; assist BHS with air search and rescue; and apply for emergency highway funding for federally-designated highways and damage assessment;

E. Identify resource requirements for transportation and coordinate their allocation; and

F. Manage the over legal permit program.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assist in providing alternative communications.</li><li>• Authorize and administer mission assignments.</li><li>• Serve as the central focal point for the coordination of state response &amp; recovery activities.</li><li>• Provide and assist in radio communications support.</li></ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide or assist in air support &amp; transportation.</li><li>• Provide and assist in radio communications support.</li><li>• Provide or assist in managing road closure controls.</li><li>• Provide or assist with Security.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Public Works  - Division of Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide engineering services.</li><li>• Provide or assist in managing purchasing &amp; contracting.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide tourist liaison.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide available vehicles and drivers for public transportation.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take leading role for Hazardous Material incident response.</li><li>• Provide for or allow emergency response &amp; recovery code waivers.</li></ul>

Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement: As coordinated through ID-ESF 13, provide certified peace officers (conservation officers) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Investigating any criminal violations directly related to prohibiting the ITD from accomplishing their mission; and</li> <li>➢ Road closures/traffic control to assist the ITD in responding to, and accomplishing their response to road closure management during a disaster emergency.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Engineering services: Provide engineers and their construction equipment to assist ITD in repair and reconstruction assignments.</li> <li>• Specialized equipment: Provide all terrain vehicles (ATVs), snow machines, and watercraft of variable sizes to support search &amp; rescue, law enforcement, and road closures.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in providing alternative communications.</li> <li>• Provide or assist in managing contract services.</li> <li>• Provide experts in the Incident Command System.</li> <li>• Assist in providing resources.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide surface water/highway coordination.</li> <li>• Coordinate flood management.</li> <li>• Provide and coordinate stream channel management.</li> </ul>
Idaho Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical information for planning &amp; mitigation strategies for natural disaster emergencies, particularly seismic, landslide, and flood hazards which may impact roadways.</li> <li>• Provide geological information and mapping assistance for disaster emergencies impacting the transportation network.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for commercial vehicle inspection.</li> <li>• Provide or arrange for secure escorts.</li> <li>• Provide investigation resources.</li> <li>• Provide law enforcement.</li> <li>• Assist with road closures.</li> <li>• Provide and/or assist in traffic control</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental - Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for search and rescue operations and areal recon.</li> <li>• Transport for time sensitive medical materials.</li> <li>• Assist in disaster relief and damage assessment.</li> <li>• Provide communications, Chaplin services, and aircraft safety training.</li> </ul>

---

## ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

### I. Acronyms

AGC	Associated General Contractors
BHS	Bureau of Homeland Security
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ID-ESF	Idaho Emergency Support Function
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
ISP	Idaho State Police
ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
JFO	Joint Field Office
PIER	Public Information Emergency Response Team
StateComm	EMS State Communications Center

### II. Definitions

**District Engineer** – The highest-ranking ITD official at the District location. The District offices are located in Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Boise, Shoshone, Pocatello, and Rigby.

**Federal-Aid designated roads and highways** – A Federal-Aid Highway is any rural highway functionally classified as a major collector, minor arterial, or principal arterial. In urban areas, a Federal-Aid Highway is any highway functionally classified as collector, minor arterial, or principal arterial. Generally, any Federal or State-Numbered Highway, any local major collector, and many U.S. Forest Highways are Federal-Aid Routes.

**State highway system** – The highways that are managed by the Idaho Transportation Department, generally, any Interstate, U.S., or State-Numbered Highway.

**Traffic control** – An operation to establish orderly and predictable movement of all traffic, and provide guidance and warnings, as needed, to insure the safe and uniform traffic flow.

**Transportation infrastructure** – The framework of the entire highway system, that include roads, bridges, signals, signing, underpasses, overpasses, and guardrail systems.



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #2

## COMMUNICATIONS

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security, Interoperable Communications

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
- Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), State Communications Center (StateComm)

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)  
Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho Department of Education (ISDE)

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

Provide State, tribal and local government emergency communications support and services during times of State or federally declared disaster/emergencies or any other occasion where the Idaho Emergency Operations Plans has been implemented.

### II. Scope

ID-ESF #2 provides management and support services for the public safety emergency communications network, infrastructure, and facilities during times of disasters and emergencies. Utilizing the network management resources of the Emergency Communication Operations Management (ECOM) Center, implement emergency network capacity provisioning to support critical voice, data, and video services at and around the incident site.

Coordinate and facilitate restoration of the public safety communications network infrastructure, services and equipment in support of State, tribal and local governments and first responders when their systems have been impacted by a disaster.

### **III. Policies**

A. Idaho Code §46-1013, Communications; the bureau shall ascertain what means exist for rapid and efficient communications in time of disaster emergencies. The bureau shall consider the desirability of supplementing these communication resources or of integrating them into a comprehensive state or state-federal telecommunications or other communication system or network.

B. Governor's Executive Order No. 2008-01 establishes the Idaho Public Safety Education Communications Governance Council (PSECGC). The mission of the PSECGC is to manage the demand for state and statewide public safety and education communication needs in Idaho. The Council's responsibilities shall be:

1. Make decisions regarding public safety communications network architecture, network capacity and the management of that capacity;
2. Deal with crisis communications requirements;
3. Set levels of access during emergencies;
4. Develop innovative funding solutions to maintain and grow infrastructure as required;
5. Oversee the investment program status;
6. Sign service-level agreement with agencies that have been approved to use the systems;
7. Coordinate and manage relationships with partner agencies; and
8. Set management priorities.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A disaster emergency condition may result from a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster, or other incidents that produce extensive damage, and results in a large volume of requests from all levels of government authority for services required to save lives and alleviate human suffering. Concurrently, widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facility is likely. The public switched network and wireless phone service has a high probability that it will fail due to excessive call loading. All surviving communication assets of the various levels of government will be needed to assure a proper response to the needs of the victims of the event.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Initially, tribal or local government officials will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities concurrent with reestablishing control in the disaster emergency area. They will, in conjunction with the communications industry, attempt restoration, and reconstruction of communication networks and facilities as the situation permits.
  - B. Initial reports of damage will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture concerning the extent of the damage to communication facilities.
  - C. Weather and other environmental factors will restrict the ability of suppliers to deploy mobile or transportable communication equipment into the affected area.
  - D. The affected regions' ability to communicate with the rest of the state will be impaired. Some key individuals will be isolated from their regional offices and/or operations centers.
  - E. The type of natural or man-made disaster emergency will necessitate the careful consideration of sites for establishing a Joint Field Office (JFO) in the least vulnerable locations to be supported by available interoperable communication facilities.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

Upon activation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan, the ID-ESF #2 Primary Agency representative will report to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) as directed by the IDEOC Manager. The Emergency Communications Operations Management (ECOM) Center has the monitoring capability to evaluate and determine the incident's impact on the network. Technicians will determine if voice, data, and radio services are functioning and at what percent of capacity. Public Safety technicians will coordinate with regional technicians to determine courses of action to restore services to local and state public safety communications and network services.

ID-ESF #2 is responsible for coordinating communications and network services restoration and system load management during emergency and disasters. ID-ESF #2 will utilize State Support Agency technical personnel and equipment to provide the first level of response. ID-ESF #2 shall activate State and local technical forces through the IDEOC Mission Assignment process. In cases where the system damage is beyond the State's ability to support emergency repairs, ID-ESF #2 will request communications and network technical support through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ID-ESF #2 will also coordinate restoration services with private and commercial vendors. A primary activity is to ensure appropriate access for communication vendors that are responding to local government public safety communications outages.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Actions:**

1. Upon notification that a local disaster emergency and a request for assistance from the State, the IDEOC will be activated at appropriate Response Phase for the situation. An evaluation of the Public Safety Communications and Network System will be requested of the Public Safety Network Operations Center. A report detailing all system outages will be returned to the IDEOC Situation Unit to be incorporated into the Situation Report as well as the Common Operating Picture (COP). Based on the system status and the demand for data, voice, and radio services, the IDEOC Manager may activate ID-ESF #2 to manage the activation of technical resources as needed to restore services.
2. Tribal and local government units will utilize local governmental, commercial, and/or private communication systems, as available to meet their disaster emergency communication needs. Tribes and Counties may request state assistance as necessary, and inter-agency coordination will be accomplished through the Public Safety Emergency Management Network.
3. Other federal agencies that support communication and network resources include the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the National Interagency Fire Center.

### **B. Continuing Actions:**

1. Monitor the Public Safety Interoperability Communications Network to ensure the network remains in operation to support local disaster response operations.
2. Manage communications bandwidth allocations to ensure local and state response agencies can utilize radio, data, video, and voice communications to respond statewide.
3. Coordinate all field activities for installation, repairs, replacement or removal of communication systems, including computer systems, with the affected state, tribal, and local government entity.
4. Continue to support emergency local and wide-area computer network systems for response and recovery operations.

## **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

### **A. Programs:**

1. WebEOC® is software designed to bring real-time crisis information management to the IDEOC as well as to other local, state, and federal EOCs. Web-based technology developed by Emergency Service Integrators Inc., (ESI) puts integrated crisis information management within reach of most emergency management agencies. Using a minimal investment in equipment, hardware, and software even small jurisdictions will be able to take advantage of this technology and to harness the power of the internet.



WebEOC is currently being installed in each County, Tribal Nation and the seven Public Health Districts Offices utilizing the existing Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Wide-Area Network. By December 2009, this network will provide data, VoIP, video and radio services over the Idaho Microwave System with the DMV network functioning as a redundant path to the IDEOC. The result is secure, real-time access to details of operations in the local jurisdiction, neighboring jurisdictions, including regional, state, and national data vital to the efficient management of any contingency (e.g., weather trends, satellite images, mapping information, and local, regional, or national resource status).

A technologically advanced product, WebEOC features ease-of-use; unlimited user access; extensive customer tools; easy customization, and low acquisition and on-going maintenance costs. WebEOC provides the Idaho cost-effective, real-time information sharing by linking local, state, national sources together, WebEOC helps facilitate decision-making in emergency situations. WebEOC may be customized to meet the unique needs of jurisdictions. Any number of authorized users can log into a jurisdiction's WebEOC. Information from WebEOC can be viewed on individual PC's or displayed onto any number of large screens (typically three screens). It will display text-based lists, reports, and checkpoints in conjunction with graphics, maps, video, live TV camera, contact lists, and other information needed in an emergency situation.

## 2. Adjunct Emergency Radio Communications Programs:

a. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) is a special part of the amateur operation sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). RACES was primarily created to provide emergency communications for civil defense preparedness agencies and is governed in FCC Rules and Regulations, Part 97, Subpart E, Section 97.407. Today, as in the past, RACES is utilized during a variety of emergency/disaster situations where normal governmental communications systems have sustained damage or when additional communications are required. Situations that RACES can be used include: natural disasters, technological disasters, terrorist incidents, civil disorder, and nuclear/chemical incidents or attack.

b. The Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) is the ARRL's public service arm for providing and supporting emergency communications, where needed, when an emergency/disaster strikes. For purposes within this plan, ARES organizations are identified as primarily providing support for non-government agencies during an emergency or disaster. ARES organizations/operators, during emergencies or disasters may be used if RACES resources are depleted or do not exist. If called upon to support government needs the ARES organization/operators will be considered as operating under RACES and will be registered as an emergency worker in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04.

3. FEMA National Radio System (FNARS): a high frequency (HF) system primarily used by FEMA for inter and intra-state communications between FEMA Headquarters, FEMA regions and the States during national and/or regional emergencies, particularly when land line systems are impaired or restricted. A FNARS HF transmitter/receiver, a 1000 Watt Harris radio, was installed by FEMA in the IDEOC.

4. The “Operations SECURE” (State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively) Program is an Idaho licensed high frequency (HF) network of HF radios located in each county Emergency Operations Center for emergency back-up communications capability for intra- and inter-state use. Operating on eight discrete frequencies, point-to-point long-range communications between the IDEOC and fixed or mobile HF stations can be established as needed.

5. SHARed RESources (SHARES) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program. The purpose of SHARES is to provide a single, interagency emergency message handling system by bringing together existing HF radio resources of Federal, state and industry organizations when normal communications are destroyed or unavailable for the transmission of national security and emergency preparedness information. SHARES further implements Executive Order No. 12472, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions," dated April 3, 1984.

6. Idaho National Guard Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) supports net-centric command, control, communications and computer capabilities required by the National Guard to support military and civil authorities during emergencies and disasters. The JISCC is capable of voice, data, video, and radios using military satellite systems to interface with local communications systems. The system provides cross banding of disparate radios frequencies as well as provides conference call and bridge call services. The JISCC is deployable over land or by air.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

**I. Primary Agency:** The Public Safety Interoperable Communications Section of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is the Primary Agency assigned to ID-ESF #2. The Primary Agency is responsible for management and operation of the statewide interoperable communications system and will:

A. Maintain liaison with the communication industry, state, tribal, and local public safety agencies for the improvement and maintenance of interoperable communication systems.

B. Plan for the use of all non-military communications systems within the state during any declared disaster emergency.

C. Assist state, tribal, and local government in procuring communications equipment to fulfill disaster emergency requirements and provide maintenance for such equipment according to established agreements and procedures.

D. Both state and non-governmental agencies having assigned disaster emergency duties necessitating emergency communications from the IDEOC will:

1. Provide communications equipment to the IDEOC adequate to insure the accomplishment of their disaster emergency mission.

2. Assign trained personnel to the IDEOC when the IDEOC Communications Center is operational and provide ongoing maintenance for such communication equipment.

3. Public Safety Communication's personnel will be deployed as needed to maintain the state's interoperable communication systems.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare - Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, State Communications Center (StateComm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Idaho EMS Communications system operates 37 remote mountaintop base stations connected by microwave links to the EMS Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho. Radio contact is possible with literally every EMS service in Idaho.</li> <li>• EMS Communications Specialists are trained and certified in Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD). Twenty-one EMS services statewide are dispatched by the EMS Communications Center using the mountaintop radio network. These include volunteer ambulance services, quick response units (QRUs), and specialized rescue units such as Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue.</li> <li>• The EMS Communications Center handles all dispatch telephone and radio traffic for Idaho Transportation Department 24/7/365.</li> <li>• Flight following for any EMS and non-EMS service is also a daily routine. A Communications Specialist can contact directly State Aeronautics, Civil Air Patrol, and Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) at Tyndall Air Force Base, FL, if problems occur, such as downed or overdue aircraft.</li> <li>• More than 30 state and federal agencies use the EMS Communications Center as their primary notification point. Examples include EPA, DEQ, Civil Air Patrol, State Aeronautics, Bureau of Homeland Security, Public Health, and the INL Oversight Commission. The EMS State Communications Center is also a link between Idaho and the FEMA National Warning Center, (NAWAS).</li> <li>• All reports of hazardous materials releases, WMDs, radiological and explosive incidents are reported to the EMS State Communications Center. The Communications Specialist notifies appropriate agencies when requested, coordinates response of emergency teams, and facilitates conference calls involving multiple agencies, using a 96-port teleconference bridge. Each hazardous material report results in an initial conference call with the on-scene Commander, DEQ, BHS, Health District and the appropriate Regional Response Team.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shares communications infrastructure during time of disasters and emergencies.</li> </ul>

Idaho Department of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitates and supports communications equipment requests during State declared disasters and emergencies. Facilitates filling personnel requests for communications related positions such as a Communications Unit Leader.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shares communications infrastructure (both radio and network) during times of disasters and emergencies.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shares communications infrastructure (both radio and network) during times of disasters and emergencies.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows the shared use of the Education Network during disasters and emergencies when additional bandwidth is required to support response to local government.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #3

### PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Administration (DOA)  
- Division of Public Works (DPW)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho Department of Education (IDOE)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)  
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho Division of Building Safety (DBS)  
Idaho Geological Survey (IGS)  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC)  
Idaho State Board of Education (ISBE)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

Provide public works and engineering support to state agencies and local government during response and recovery phases of disaster emergencies.

## **II. Scope**

- A. Promote and develop mitigation strategies to prevent or reduce damage as a result of disaster emergencies for state-owned or leased buildings and structures, in coordination with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), the Idaho Transportation Department, and the Idaho Division of Building Safety.
- B. Coordinate needs/damage assessments immediately following a disaster emergency by providing personnel for damage assessment, and damage survey teams, in cooperation with other department personnel with technical expertise to support the assessment effort.
- C. Provide removal and disposal management of debris from public property.
- D. Supervise and coordinate the procurement of construction equipment and personnel as it pertains to essential facilities, such as housing and sanitation, in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department.
- E. Provide state and local government's disaster emergency contractual assistance and guidance to support public health and safety, such as providing for potable water, ice, power, or temporary housing.
- F. Provide technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures.
- G. Provide emergency power to public facilities.

## **III. Policies**

The Idaho Department of Administration, Division of Public Works, will work closely with support agencies for technical assistance on complex projects.

---

# **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## **I. Situation**

In a major disaster emergency, response and recovery operations may be beyond the state and local response capabilities. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other critical infrastructure facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged and be partially or fully inoperable. A major disaster emergency may affect the lives of many state and local response personnel and their facilities, and prevent them from performing their prescribed disaster emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate disaster emergency area may be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources may not be available to state and local agencies to meet disaster emergency requirements. Federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, coordinated, and effective response.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Access to the disaster emergency areas will be dependent upon the reestablishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving disaster emergency response activities.
  - B. Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessment of the disaster emergency area is required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.
  - C. To minimize threats to public health, disaster emergency environment waivers and legal clearances will be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities.
  - D. Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills, and construction equipment and materials, will be required from outside the disaster emergency area.
  - E. Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities as applicable.
  - F. Previously inspected structures will require reevaluation if aftershocks occur following an earthquake.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

- A. ID-ESF #3 will supplement local disaster emergency response actions by coordination of state assistance as requested through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).
- B. Close coordination will be maintained with local disaster emergency management offices to determine potential taskings and to track the status of response activities.
- C. Disaster emergency requests for support from ID-ESF #3 will be coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) using the Mission Request and Mission Assignment processes.
- D. The Operations Section of the IDEOC will receive requests for assistance from state and local jurisdictions affected by the disaster emergency. ID-ESF #3 will receive requests for assistance in the form a mission request. ID-ESF #3 will evaluate and coordinate a response in collaboration with other ID-ESF #3 Support Agencies. Upon acceptance of a mission request, a mission assignment will be issued and implemented by assigned agency(ies).
- F. Priority of taskings will be determined jointly between the requesting agency, ID-ESF #3 Primary and Support personnel, and the IDEOC's Operations Section.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Actions:**

1. Division of Public Works: The BHS will notify the Division of Public Works that the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan has been implemented. The Division of Public Works, ID-ESF #3's Primary Agency, will provide a representative to the IDEOC as requested. Based on the incident, ID-ESF #3 support agencies will be notified by the primary agency that the IDEOC has been activated and that they are being requested to prepare to support a request for assistance by the affected jurisdiction.
2. Support Agencies: ID-ESF #3 support agencies will establish coordination points of contact and prepare to respond to requests for assistance.

### **B. Continuing Actions:**

1. Division of Public Works: Continue to operate and coordinate requests for assistance.
2. Support Agencies: Provide support assistance as requested.

## **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

- A. Plans: The National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex.
- 

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Administration, Division of Public Works will:

- A. Establish an ID-ESF #3 response cell within DPW to act on Mission Requests and Mission Assignments;
- B. Notify ID-ESF #3 support agencies that the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan has been activated and may require their agency's response to requests for assistance;
- C. Maintain communications with the IDEOC; and
- D. Implement cost-accounting measures to capture all disaster emergency-related costs. Communicate the need for Support Agencies to implement the same cost-accounting measures.



## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordinate dead animal removal to eliminate public health threats.</li><li>• Provide technical assistance and damage assessment personnel for agricultural facilities and engineering services.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel for public schools.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide environmental monitoring capabilities and damage assessment personnel.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel, engineering personnel, and transportation equipment for remote locations.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel, environmental evaluation support, and air and water testing.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel and mapping support.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel and support equipment.</li></ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel, engineering services for water impoundment structures.</li><li>• Mapping services.</li><li>• Flood insurance support and data.</li><li>• Stream channel protection waivers, inspection services, and personnel.</li><li>• Provide assistance with finding alternate water supplies.</li></ul>
Idaho Division of Building Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide damage assessment personnel and inspectors.</li></ul>

Idaho Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide damage assessment personnel.</li> <li>• Provide hazard mapping resources.</li> <li>• Coordinate activities of scientists and researchers in the disaster emergency area.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide security personnel for damage assessment survey personnel in high-risk areas.</li> <li>• Provide communications support.</li> <li>• Provide damage survey teams, equipment, and engineering personnel.</li> <li>• Provide emergency power and water purification.</li> </ul>
Idaho Public Utilities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide damage assessment personnel and liaison to regulated utilities.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Board of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide damage assessment personnel.</li> <li>• Provide technical advice for public works projects.</li> <li>• Provide staging and support facilities.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide security for damage assessment personnel in high-risk areas.</li> <li>• Manage crime scenes within the disaster emergency site.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide engineering and damage assessment personnel.</li> <li>• Provide transportation and equipment assets.</li> <li>• Provide mapping support.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #4

### FIREFIGHTING

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)

**Support Agencies:**

- Idaho Military Division (IMD)
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)
- Idaho Department of Corrections (IDOC)
- Idaho State Police (ISP)
- Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)

**Local:** Emergency Services

**Federal:**

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Forest Service
- U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

**Non-Governmental:** Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #4 will provide direction for fire mitigation and suppression activities as necessary for the protection of life and property during an imminent threat or occurrence of a natural or man-caused wildland fire disaster emergency.

## II. Scope

ID-ESF #4 outlines the management and coordination of all wildland firefighting activities on state and private lands within the State of Idaho. This includes the detection and suppression of wildland fires, the protection of homes and communities in the wildland urban interface (WUI) and the establishment of guidelines for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of federal, state, and local agencies involved in wildland and WUI firefighting operations.

## III. Policies

- A. Procedures and guidelines established in the *Idaho Department of Lands Fire Mobilization Guide* (maintained by the IDL) will be followed when responding to all fire disaster emergencies.
  - B. Firefighting coordination and support from other agencies (federal, state, and local) will be in accordance with the cooperative agreements listed in Chapter 40 of the *Idaho Department of Lands Fire Mobilization Guide*.
  - C. All fire suppression operations, including interagency, will be based on the Incident Command System (ICS).
  - D. Second only to firefighter safety will be the saving of lives and protection of property, in that order.
- 

## SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

### I. Situation

- A. Uncontrolled fires may reach such proportions as to become a disaster emergency. If not promptly controlled, even small fires can threaten lives and cause significant destruction of property and the environment.
- B. The management of a large firefighting operation is complex, often involving thousands of resources and many different agencies and jurisdictions.
- C. A major disaster emergency may result from wildfire threatening urban or rural communities and large areas of natural resources within the state. The damage potential from fires in urban and rural areas during and after a major wildfire disaster emergency can be significant. Loss of life, property, forest, range resources, public infrastructure, watersheds, wildlife habitat, etc from fire may exceed that of all other causes. Normally available firefighting resources may be difficult to obtain because large fires in other parts of the west may already be utilizing these resources.

### II. Planning Assumptions

- A. Wildland fires occur as a result of some natural or man-caused event. These fires have the potential of becoming very large and catastrophic. Aggressive initial attack is recognized as the primary means of keeping wildfire from developing into a disaster

emergency. It is also recognized that under certain fuel and weather conditions some fires will not be suppressed during initial attack and become large fires with the potential to become a disaster emergency.

B. Major wildland fires may be burning elsewhere in the region when another disaster emergency takes place. Resources normally expected for wildland fire suppression may be committed for the disaster emergency function. It should be assumed that firefighting resources might become scarce, resulting in competition for essential personnel and resources by the various incidents.

C. Telephone communications may become difficult, resulting in the need for additional radios for adequate communications. Early ordering of radio kits from the appropriate cache is a priority.

D. Access by roads (highway and secondary) may be interrupted, making vehicle travel to wildland fire incidents difficult or impossible. Increased dependence on aerial attack using air tankers for retardant applications, and helicopters for personnel transport and water drops, may become necessary. Availability of aircraft will likely become an issue if there are multiple incidents competing for limited resources.

E. Continued use of the Incident Command System between state, federal, and local fire suppression agencies will be essential for coordinated and effective fire suppression operations.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

A. IDL is the lead state agency for suppression of wildland fires on state and private forest lands within the state. Some state and private forest lands receive wildland fire protection from federal wildland fire organizations through an offset agreement with IDL.

B. Privately owned agricultural, range and residential lands are protected by local fire departments or are in areas where there is no agency with fire protection responsibility.

C. Each agency of government (federal, state, and local) will retain fire suppression responsibilities within its normal fire protection jurisdiction.

D. Whenever fire suppression activity exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the resources of state or local government (including mutual aid), the jurisdictional agency will notify either the IDL State Fire Coordinator when the incident is on state or private forest lands or the BHS when the incident is on private agriculture, range or residential lands.

E. The IDL State Fire Coordinator or BHS through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will assist the jurisdictional agency by providing/coordinating additional resources as needed. When the incident is outside IDL's jurisdiction and a state emergency declaration is in effect, the IDEOC will mission assign IDL to mobilize the needed resources.

Resources will be mobilized through protocols outline in the State of Idaho Fire Service Organization Rate Book.

F. The Governor, or his authorized representative, may request federal assistance in accordance with the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP). Request for FMAGP assistance will be coordinated with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

G. If the situation warrants, the BHS Director, or his/her designee will activate this ID-ESF and/or open the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

H. IDL will provide personnel to the IDEOC when requested by the Director, BHS, or his/her designee to coordinate wildland fire service resources.

**I. Organization:**

1. The State Fire Coordinator, or designee, oversees wildland fire suppression operations within IDL jurisdiction and will assist BHS as a principal advisor on wildfire when the incident is not within IDL's jurisdiction.
2. The State Agency Emergency Coordinator for IDL, or their designee, will represent the IDL if the IDEOC is activated. This person is identified in the IDL Fire Mobilization Guide as the interagency Liaison Coordinator.
3. There is one a U.S. Forest Service employee acting as Federal Principal Advisors to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA Region 10) in Idaho for both Forest Service Region 1 and Region 45. The appropriate IDL Area Supervisor or designee will act as incident Line Officer within IDL jurisdiction. The Fire Chief or other government official with jurisdiction will act as the incident Line Officer for incidents within their jurisdiction.

**II. Response Actions**

**A. Initial Actions: The State Fire Coordinator or BHS IDEOC Manager:**

1. Establish communication links with the Director-IDL, Deputy Director Operations - BHS, FEMA Region 10 FMAGP manager, Federal Principal Advisor, and the Incident Line Officer;
2. Maintain communications with the zone dispatch center
3. Obtain an initial fire situation and damage assessment/potential through established procedures.

**B. Continuing Actions: The State Fire Coordinator or BHS IDEOC Manager will:**

1. Maintain fire situation and damage assessment information through established procedures;
2. Coordinate requests for Incident Management Teams and resources;
3. Resolve fire policy questions and any interagency conflicts

4. Monitor established record-keeping procedures.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

#### **A. Plans:**

1. The Idaho Department of Lands Fire Mobilization Guide: This guide describes the standards of operation and the mobilization of firefighting resources of the Idaho Department of Lands. It is an operational document that provides guidance, information and support to the user in an incident situation. Contained are the detailed department standards for district fire operations and the procedures for mobilizing Idaho Department of Lands fire suppression resources within organizational guidelines.
2. State of Idaho Fire Service Organization Rate Book: This book describes protocols for mobilization of fire department resources and payment rates. It will be utilized for all mobilization to wildland fire incidents of local government resources on all jurisdictions in Idaho.

#### **B. Programs:**

1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP): The FMAGP provides assistance to public agencies for the emergency actions involved with the mitigation, management, and control of uncontrolled fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands that are threatening a major presidential disaster declaration. Funding under this program is for fire suppression and emergency work carried out by public agencies as directed by the Incident Commander. The FMAGP is a "matching program" with a funding arrangement of 75 percent federal and 25 percent applicant responsibility. The State of Idaho is the "grantee." The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the agency that will serve as the grantee for the State of Idaho. As the grantee, the BHS will act as the intermediary between the subgrantees and FEMA. It is a BHS responsibility to assist subgrantees by collecting Requests for Fire Management Assistance, answer questions about program requirements to include; cost documentation, preparation of project worksheets for funding, advising subgrantees of funding approval, process payment requests, and closing of subgrantee grants. The IDL will provide a wildland principle advisor to BHS to assist in evaluating potential FMAGP requests. This person will also serve as the primary contact with the Federal Principle Advisor to FEMA.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency: Idaho Department of Lands.**

- #### **A. The IDL State Fire Coordinator is responsible for the operational administration of the state fire-suppression activities and will:**

1. Monitor ongoing disaster emergency situations, anticipate needs, and prepare for use of additional wildfire resources from outside sources;

2. Establish priorities, authorize, and dispatch for use of mutual aid resources;
3. Acknowledge official requests for disaster emergency service, other than fire suppression, and transmit to BHS for appropriate action. An example would be assistance from the American Red Cross for evacuees;
4. Be the principle contact with FEMA duty officer when an incident has the potential to meet the threshold for FMAGP declaration.
5. Establish and maintain liaison with the Federal Principal Advisor, FEMA, and BHS;
6. Prepare and submit requests for wildfire declaration assistance in accordance with the FMAGP, to BHS;
7. Maintain disaster emergency record-keeping procedures.

B. IDL has divided the state into 14 geographical units called Supervisory Areas. All of these Supervisory Areas have fire protection responsibilities on forest land except Clearwater, Payette Lake, South Central Idaho, and Eastern Idaho. In Clearwater and Payette Lake Areas, the fire protection is provided by Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective District and Southern Idaho Timber Protective District, respectively. In South Central and Eastern Idaho Areas, the fire protection is provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management through an offset agreement with IDL. The fourteen IDL Area Supervisors are designated Area Fire Coordinators responsible for fire suppression activities within their respective areas, and will:

1. Monitor ongoing disaster emergency situations and keep the State Fire Coordinator informed; and
2. Use local resources in accordance with annual operation plans and mutual aid agreements before requesting assistance through the State Fire Coordinator.

<b>IDL Supervisory Area</b>	<b>City</b>
1 - Priest Lake	Coolin
2 - Pend Oreille	Sandpoint
3 - Kootenai Valley	Bonn timers Ferry
4 – Mica	Coeur d’Alene
5 - Cataldo	Kingston
6 – St. Joe	St. Maries
7 – Ponderosa	Deary
8 – Clearwater	Orofino
9 – Maggie Creek	Kamiah
10 – Craig Mountain	Craigmont
11 – Payette Lake	McCall
12 – Southwest Idaho	Boise
13 – South Central Idaho	Gooding
14 – Eastern Idaho	Idaho Falls



C. Timber Protective Associations were the first organizations with the responsibility to provide fire protection to private forest land in the state of Idaho. Clearwater–Potlatch and Southern Idaho are the two Timber Protective Associations remaining today. Their fire protection responsibilities are identical to those of IDL. These associations have fire suppression and fire hazard management responsibilities within their association areas.

Timber Protective Association	City
Clearwater-Potlatch	Orofino
Southern Idaho	McCall

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate requests for disaster emergency assistance with the Governor's office.</li> <li>• Activate the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) during State emergency disaster declarations to coordinate the state response for resource requests and maintain situational awareness.</li> <li>• Notify IDL when ID-ESF #4 is activated and request representatives to serve in the IDEOC as required.</li> <li>• Coordinate continuing actions and recovery operations.</li> <li>• Mission request IDL to provide wildland fire resources for incidents outside of IDL jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Serve as the State of Idaho FMAGP Grantee</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide resources in accordance with existing agreements and/or upon mission assignment from the IDEOC.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide wildland fire firefighting crews per existing agreements and/or upon mission assignment from the IDEOC.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide traffic control on roadways.</li> <li>• Provide security for evacuated areas.</li> <li>• Assist in evacuation of threatened population.</li> <li>• Provide crime laboratory support for evidence collection, body identification, and notification of next of kin.</li> <li>• Provide support as indicated in IDEOC mission assignments.</li> </ul>

Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide personnel and equipment as requested by existing agreement and/or upon mission assignment from the IDEOC. These resources often include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Truck drivers with commercial driver's licenses;</li> <li>➤ Traffic control crews; and</li> <li>➤ Water tenders, road graders, and/or fuel trucks.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Local Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Medical Service (EMS) units will assist when called upon, according to their local directives or existing mutual aid agreements.</li> <li>• Local Law Enforcement will conduct evacuations and road closures as needed.</li> </ul>
Federal Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following federal agencies are party to the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement and the Statewide Annual Operating Plan with the State of Idaho, Department of Lands (reference the IDL Fire Mobilization Guide for specific responsibilities). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service – Pacific Northwest, Intermountain, and Northern Regions;</li> <li>➤ U.S. Department of Interior – Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Non-Governmental - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<p>Through existing agreements and/or upon receipt of a request for assistance from the IDEOC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities for mass care of evacuees. See ID-ESF #6.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #5

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

---

<b>Primary Agency:</b>	Idaho Military Division (IMD) - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
<b>Support Agencies:</b>	All State Departments and Agencies
<b>Non-Governmental:</b>	Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)
<b>Private Sector:</b>	Private Industry

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

During an emergency, the Governor exercises direction and control, establishes policy, and provides overall supervision of the operations of state government. Idaho Emergency Support Function #5 (ID-ESF #5), Emergency Management, is responsible for supporting overall activities of the Idaho State Government for all-hazard emergencies and disasters. ID-ESF #5 provides the core management and administrative functions to support the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and liaisons with State, local and tribal jurisdictions, private industry, non-governmental agencies, and the Federal government.

#### II. Scope

- A. ID-ESF #5 provides the overall coordination function for all incidents requiring State assistance, regardless of hazard, degree of complexity, or duration. This ID-ESF is activated at some level for all potential and actual major incidents or emergencies.
- B. The scope of ID-ESF #5 includes those functions critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving potential and actual emergencies/disasters in the State. This includes but is not limited to;

1. Activation of the IDEOC with liaison activities in the field (as required) in anticipation of, or in reaction to the occurrence of an emergency or disaster in the State of Idaho that requires State assistance;
2. Initiate appropriate alert(s) and notification(s);
3. Provide direction and control for State agency response efforts;
4. Collect, analyze, process, and disseminate information about emergencies or actual disasters, which allows state government to determine if assistance to local and state government is required;
5. Facilitate the timely release of public information in coordination with ID-ESF # 15;
6. Provides disaster emergency information pertinent to the preparation of a Governor's Disaster Emergency Declaration;
7. Conducts coordination of the Governor's Emergency Disaster Declaration and request for Federal assistance to the President under the Stafford Act;
8. IDEOC serves as the central point for receiving information and producing Situation Reports (SITREP) and provides Executive Summary Report and briefings for the Governor, Adjutant General, State Department Directors, IDEOC staff, other public officials, and local, state, and/or federal offices as requested;
9. Tasks support agencies to provide technical expertise and information necessary to develop assessment analysis of a developing or ongoing situation;
10. Tasks support agencies through the Mission Assignment (MA) and/or Project Agreement (PA) process to provide resources to support state disaster emergency response and recovery operations;
11. Deployment and staffing of special teams (i.e. regional response teams, damage assessment teams, etc.);
12. Identifies and resolves resource allocation issues. Issues which cannot be resolved at the IDEOC level are referred to the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council for resolution;
13. Supports the implementation of Mutual Aid Agreements to ensure a coordinated response whether requesting assistance from other States or responding to requests from other States;
14. Financial management and cost recovery in coordination with Financial Management Support Annex; and
15. Other support as required.

### **III. Policies**

A. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) serves as the central point for State emergency management operations. In a disaster emergency, the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will be the central collection point to compile, analyze, and prepare situation information for the Governor and other decision makers.

B. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, in addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, he may:

1. Suspend the provisions of any regulations prescribing the procedures for conduct of public business that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency;
2. Utilize all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the disaster emergency account as he shall deem necessary to pay obligations and expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency; and
3. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.

C. The Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency if the Governor finds that effective response to an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the State and affected local governments. Based on the findings of a joint federal-State-local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) indicating the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the Stafford Act, the President may grant a major disaster or emergency declaration. (Note: In a particularly fast-moving or clearly devastating disaster, the PDA process may be deferred until after the declaration.)

D. Requesting federal assistance. Multiple programs exist within the federal government to assist States and local entities to respond to and recovery from disasters and emergencies. Each has their own unique processes, procedures, and routes of request. For example, the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the point of contact for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; Idaho Department of Health and Welfare - US Department of Health and Human Services; Idaho State Department of Agriculture - US Department of Agriculture; Idaho Transportation Department - US Department of Transportation, etc. As the designated lead during a statewide disaster emergency, each state agency that is coordinating assistance through their federal partners will keep BHS and the IDEOC apprised of their activities and provide copies of their assistance documentation.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

Many hazards have the potential for causing disasters that require centralized coordination. A disaster emergency or significant incident occurs of such severity and magnitude that the affected jurisdiction(s) requires state response and recovery assistance. ID-ESF #5 will support

initial assessment of developing situations, and provide timely and appropriate information to evaluate whether appropriate state and/or federal assistance is required.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Local government and State agencies are a vital source for the immediate information regarding damage and initial response needs.
- B. Field assessment information (damage reports provided by the impacted jurisdiction) will originate from all levels of government and be reported by numerous modes of communications. The quality of the field assessments will vary and may contain conflicting information.
- C. There is an immediate and continuous need by officials involved in response and recovery efforts to obtain updated information about the developing or ongoing disaster emergency.
- D. There may be a need to rapidly deploy field-assessment personnel to the disaster emergency area to collect critical information about resource requirements for victims, or conduct an immediate situation assessment to determine initial state response requirements.
- E. There is an immediate and continuous demand by officials involved in response and recovery efforts for information about the developing or ongoing disaster or emergency situation.
- F. Responsibility for the performance of emergency functions is charged to agencies that do similar activities during routine operations. Where such an alignment of emergency functions and non-emergency operations is not possible, the establishment of an emergency organization is required.
- G. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) and integrate those principles into all the planning and response operations.

---

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

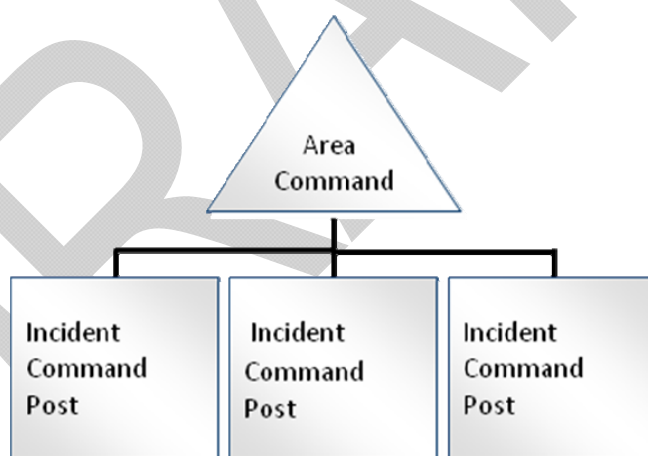
ID-ESF #5 activities begin upon the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) receiving notification of a possible, developing, or actual disaster or emergency situation. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) in conjunction with the Idaho National Guard Joint Operations Center (IDNG JOC) will serve as a coordination point to provide real-time information flow to key decision makers. As the incident develops, and it is determined that state assistance is required to support a response, the IDEOC may be activated to coordinate specific requests for State assistance. The IDEOC is prepared to provide for the coordination of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities relating to all State agencies, political subdivisions, and interstate, federal-state and Canadian activities which the state and its

political subdivisions may participate. Throughout the notification, response, and recovery stage, the IDEOC manages documentation, resource tracking, and response for the incident or concurrent incidents.

A. Command Structures: Command structures direct on-scene emergency management activities and include the Incident Command Post and the Area Command, if established (see fig 1). The local incident command structure directs on-scene emergency management activities and maintains command and control of on-scene operations.

1. Incident Command Post: At the tactical level, on-scene incident command and management organization are located at an Incident Command Post, which is typically comprised of local and mutual aid responders. The Incident Command Post performs primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions. The Incident Commander is located at an Incident Command Post at the incident scene. When multiple command authorities are involved, the incident may be led by a Unified Command comprised of officials who have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident under an appropriate law, ordinance, or agreement.

2. Area Command: At the field level, an Area Command may be established by local responders, if necessary, to assist in providing oversight for the management of multiple incidents being handled by separate Incident Command Posts or to oversee management of a complex incident dispersed over a larger area and broker critical resources. Area Command may also be unified, and works directly with Incident Commanders.

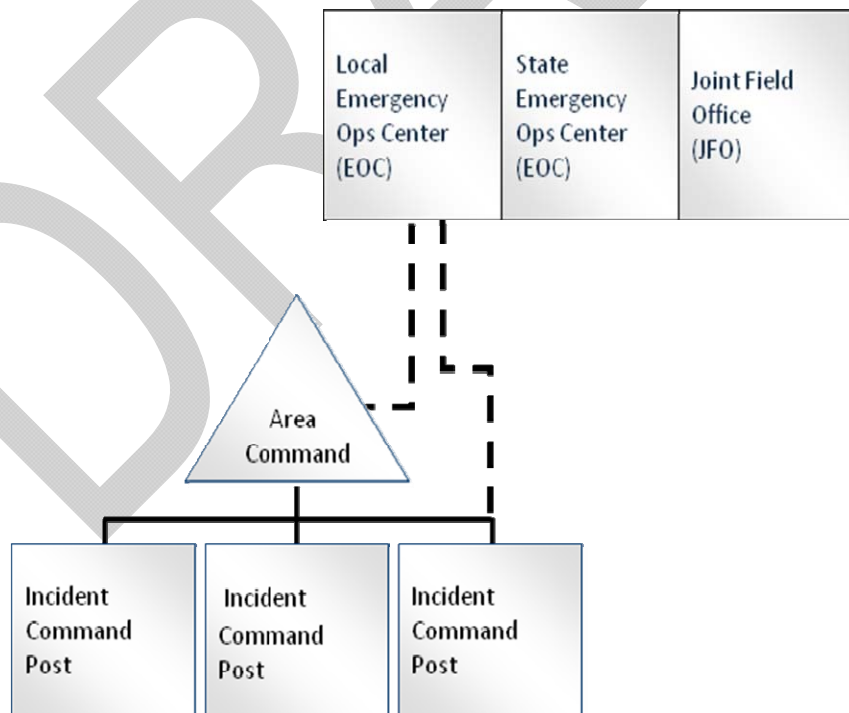


**Figure 1 – Command Structures**

B. Coordination Structures: Include Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) (see fig 2).

1. Multiagency Coordination (MAC) centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), as defined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), provide central locations for operational information sharing and resource coordination in support of on-scene response and recovery efforts.

- a. Local Emergency Operations Centers: If the Incident Commander determines that additional resources or capabilities are needed, they will contact the local EOC and relay requirements to the local emergency manager. Local EOCs are the physical locations where multiagency coordination occurs and the coordination of information and resources to support local incident management activities normally takes place. Local EOCs help form a common operating picture of the incident, relieve on-scene command of the burden of external communication, and secure additional resources. The core functions of a local EOC include coordination, communications, resource allocation and tracking, and information collection, analysis, and dissemination.
- b. State Emergency Operations Center: The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) functions as the State EOC and is the physical location where multiagency coordination occurs. The IDEOC is configured to expand as necessary to manage events requiring State or Federal assistance and is activated as required to support local EOCs. Therefore, the IDEOC is the central location from which off-scene activities supported by the State are coordinated.
- c. Joint Field Office (JFO): Federal incident support to the State is generally coordinated through a JFO. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility established to provide the means to integrate diverse Federal resources and engage directly with the State. Using unified command principles, a Unified Command Group (UCG) comprised of senior officials from the State and key Federal departments and agencies is established at the JFO. This group of senior officials provides the breadth of national support to achieve shared objectives.



**Figure 2 – Coordination Structures**



C. State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The SCO plays a critical role in managing the State response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of Idaho appoints the SCO, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the SCO, following Idaho's policies and laws. The SCO will:

1. Serve as the primary representative of the Governor with the FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or within the JFO once it is established;
2. Work with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to formulate State requirements, including those that are beyond State capability, and set priorities for employment of Federal resources provided to the State;
3. Ensure coordination of resources provided to the State via mutual aid and assistance compacts;
4. Provide a linkage to local government; and
5. Serve in the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) in the JFO.

D. Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): As the complexity of a response dictates, the Governor may empower a GAR to:

1. Execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the State, including certification of applications for public assistance;
2. Represent the Governor in the UCG in the JFO, when required;
3. Coordinate and supervise the State disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and
4. Identify, in coordination with the SCO, the States critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information (critical items of specific information required to plan and execute an operation and to support timely, logical decisions).

E. Key Senior Federal Officials: The following Federal Officials may be deployed with a Federal incident management team:

1. Principal Federal Official (PFO): By law and by Presidential directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official responsible for coordination of all domestic incidents requiring multi-agency Federal response. In a catastrophic or unusually complex incident, the Secretary may elect to designate a single individual to serve as his/her primary representative as the lead Federal official in the field. Only the most complex incidents will likely call for the appointment of a PFO. The PFO will:

- a. Interface with Federal, State, tribal and local jurisdictional officials regarding the overall Federal incident management strategy and act as the primary Federal Spokesperson for coordinated media and public communications;
- b. Serve as a member of the UCG in the JFO and provide a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security;

c. The National Response Framework stipulates that the same individual will not serve as the Principal Federal Official and the Federal Coordinating Officer (see below) at the same time for the same incident; and

d. Will not direct or replace the incident command structure established at the incident. Nor does the PFO have line authority over a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), a Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official, a Department of Defense Joint Task Force Commander, or any State or local official. Other Federal incident management officials retain their authorities as defined in existing statutes and directives. Rather the PFO promotes cohesion and, as possible, resolves any Federal interagency conflict that may arise. The PFO identifies and presents to the Secretary of Homeland Security any policy issues arising from the particular circumstances that need resolution at a higher level within the Federal Government.

2. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): For Stafford Act events, upon the recommendation of the FEMA Administrator and the Secretary of Homeland Security, the President appoints an FCO.

a. The FCO is a senior FEMA official trained, certified and well experienced in emergency management, and specifically appointed to coordinate Federal support in the response and recovery to emergencies and major disasters.

b. The FCO executes Stafford Act authorities, including commitment of FEMA resources and the authority to mission assign other Federal agencies. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway.

c. For Stafford Act events, and if the Secretary has not appointed a PFO, the FCO is the primary Federal representative with whom State and local officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.

d. In such events, the FCO is the focal point of coordination within the Unified Coordination Group, ensuring overall integration of Federal emergency management, resource allocation and seamless integration of Federal activities in support of, and in coordination with, State, tribal and local governments.

e. When a PFO is not assigned to a Stafford Act response, the FCO serves locally as a primary, although not exclusive, point of contact for Federal interfaces with the media and the private sector.

F. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): When activated, a DRC is a satellite component of the JFO and provides a central facility where individuals affected by an incident can obtain information on disaster recovery assistance programs from various Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and voluntary organizations.

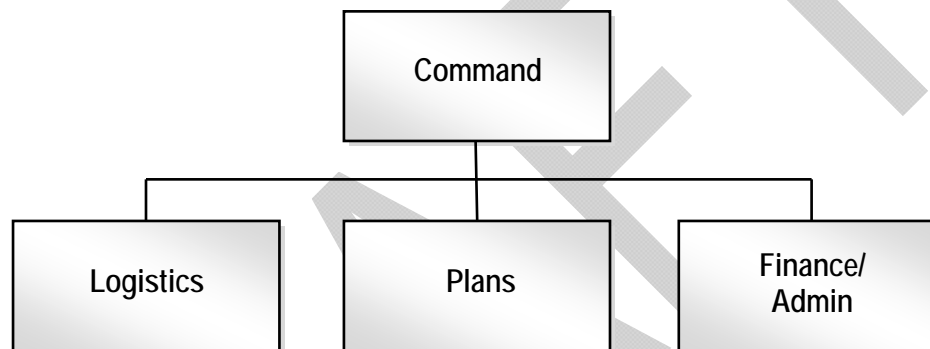
## **II. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC)**

A. Purpose:

The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) serves as the central point for State emergency management operations. In accordance with Governor's Executive Order 2006-10, the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is charged to establish and maintain the IDEOC for directing the coordination of emergency and disaster operations. The coordination and supervision of all state-directed emergency response and recovery services will be through the IDEOC, its Section Chiefs, and the designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to provide for the most efficient management of resources.

B. Organization: The IDEOC is organized and structured under the premise of the Incident Command System where centralized decision making, personnel, and other resources can be more effectively utilized.

1. IDEOC Command and General Staff Overview: The IDEOC organization has four major functions as described in Figure 3. These are: Command, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration.



**Figure 3 – IDEOC Organization: Command Staff and General Staff**

2. Command: Command comprises the IDEOC Manager and the Command Staff. Command Staff positions are established to assign responsibility for key activities not specifically identified in the General Staff functional elements. These positions include:

- a. The IDEOC Manager: The IDEOC Manager has overall authority of the IDEOC and will coordinate with other jurisdictions and requests for state and/or federal assistance. The IDEOC Manager will approve the incident objectives on which subsequent incident action planning will be based and will also approve the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and all requests pertaining to ordering and releasing of incident resources.
- b. The Liaison Officers (BHS Area Field Officers): The IDEOC Liaison Officer (LNO) duties are assigned to the BHS Area Field Officers (AFO). The LNOs will serve as the point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and/or private entities. In either a single or unified command structure, representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies and organizations coordinate through the LNO. Assistants and personnel from other agencies or organizations (public and private) involved in incident response activities may be assigned to the LNO to facilitate coordination

- c. The Public Information Officer: This position will provide guidance and overall direction for the flow of public emergency communications in accordance with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Communications Annex of this plan and reports directly to the IDEOC Manager. The PIO will coordinate with PIO partners to ensure message accuracy, coordinated information is provided to the media, general public, or other agencies, and coordinate briefings and press conferences.
3. General Staff: The General Staff comprises incident management personnel who represent the major functional elements of the IDEOC IC structure including the Logistics Section, Plans Section, and the Finance/Administration Section.
- a. The Logistics Section: Meets all support needs as directed by the IDEOC Manager and orders and processes requests for all incident related resources in accordance with ID-ESF #7 Resource and Logistics Support. This includes personnel, supplies, equipment, facilities, transportation, and also provides necessary personnel support facilities such as food service and lodging, and supports all computer/network needs, radio networks, and telephone equipment.
- b. The Plans Section: Oversees all incident related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources. This includes tracking personnel, facilities, supplies, and major equipment items available for assignment, collects, processes, and organizes ongoing situation information, prepares situation reports and develops projections and forecasts of future events as well as maintains accurate and complete incident files, including a complete record of the support provided to resolve an incident. The Plans Section also coordinates and consults with technical specialists' (e.g. environmental specialist, attorney or legal counsel, etc.).
- c. The Finance and Administration Section: Coordinates specific financial needs, reimbursement (individual and agency or department) and the administrative services to support IDEOC operations in accordance with the Financial Support Annex of this plan. This section is responsible for ensuring daily recording of personnel time as well as administers all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts including ordering resources through appropriate procurement authorities including the mission assignment and/or project agreement process. This section also provides cost analysis and ensures that equipment/personnel for which payment is required are properly identified and provides cost estimates to the Plans Section and accurate information on the actual costs of all assigned resources to the IDEOC Manager as requested.
4. Command and General Staff must continually interact and share vital information and estimates of the current and future situation and develop recommended courses of action for consideration by the IC.
5. Modular Extension: This IDEOC Incident Command (IC) organizational structure is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. This IC structural organization builds from the top down; responsibility and performance begin with the IDEOC Manager. If and when the need arises, three separate sections can be used to expand the overall general staff. Each of these general staff sections may have several subordinate units, or branches, depending

on the management requirements of the incident. If one individual can simultaneously manage all major functional areas, no further expansion of the organization is required.

### C. Overview of Key Processes:

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), checklists, policies, and other procedures have been developed for all key IDEOC processes and together, they comprise the critical IDEOC functions to support a response as follows:

1. Levels of Activation: The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) uses an Activity Phase scale to communicate changes in emergency management activity in the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). Activity phases are intended to reflect the response activity phases as opposed to the ongoing recovery of an emergency or disaster. A change, up or down, in Activity Phase is an indicator for use by state and local emergency management personnel and department officials that the number, size or complexity of a single incident or combination of incidents has changed. Regardless of the activity phase upon the closure of the incident period, there will be a transition of the IDEOC activities to BHS Recovery Section.

a. During normal activity, all BHS staff including the Hazmat Duty Officers are working on their day-to-day activities. There is no extraordinary activity statewide. The threat level is low with little or no commitment of state resources.

1) The BHS Hazmat Duty Officer and BHS Area Field Officers (AFOs) are paged by the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) State Communications Center (StateComm) and process calls coordinated with the IDEOC Manager as needed, but no other BHS action is required.

2) BHS staff conducting business as usual.

b. Activity Phase I – IDEOC Activated: Activity Phase I indicates that an incident has occurred and the IDEOC Manager has activated the IDEOC in a limited capacity (not 24/7 operations at this time). Increased monitoring and communication between the state and local government(s) is occurring, the Incident Action Planning (IAP) process has been initiated, situational reports are being generated, and an operational period has been designated. A potential exists for a state disaster emergency declaration.

1) Indicators or triggers may include but are not limited to:

a) Awareness of an incident(s) i.e., environmental factors, Incident threatens large population, national threat level, special event, multiple ongoing events, locally declared disaster emergency or damage assessment, potential state declared disaster emergency, disruption of Critical Infrastructure, other agencies at elevated preparedness levels.

b) BHS command and general staff are provided situational awareness of the incident.

c) BHS provides situational awareness to partners (state agencies, elected officials, etc.).

- d) BHS provides situational awareness to FEMA Region-X (RRCC).
  - e) Minimal Emergency Support Function (ESF) participation anticipated.
  - f) Request for assistance from non-governmental and private organization partners.
- 2) BHS activities may include but are not limited to:
- a) Establish an incident in WebEOC.
  - b) Continue state agency critical functions.
  - c) Selected staff assigned to IDEOC.
  - d) Increased AFO Coordination.
  - e) Damage assessment/special team deployment.
- c. Activity Phase II – IDEOC Continuous Operations within State Capability: Activity Phase II indicates that an incident has occurred requiring extended operations, 24/7 staffing of the IDEOC and significant ESF activation. At this time a state disaster emergency declaration is eminent.
- 1) Indicators or triggers may include but are not limited to:
- a) Encompass all indicators in Activity Phase I.
  - b) Multiple ongoing incidents or a large scale (statewide, regional, national) incident.
  - c) Anticipated/potential event of significant consequence.
  - d) Request for Assistance (RFA) to include activation of mutual aid agreements.
- 2) BHS activities may include but are not limited to:
- a) Encompass all BHS activities in Activity Phase I.
  - b) Decision regarding continuing normal BHS functions.
  - c) Activating the 24/7 personnel roster to staff IDEOC.
  - d) Potential reassignment of AFOs to critical needs.
  - e) Activation of the Joint Information Center (JIC).

d. Activity Phase III – IDEOC Continuous Operations beyond State Capability: Activity Phase III indicates that an incident has occurred that has overwhelmed the state's ability to effectively respond without external assistance. The State is requesting assistance from the federal government and other states via mutual aid agreements. The state is preparing a Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration.

1) Indicators or triggers may include but are not limited to:

- a) Encompass all indicators in Activity Phase I and II.
- b) State needs outside assistance to support all requests for assistance.
- c) Federal notifications issued with requests for assistance.
- d) Presidential Disaster Declaration is in process or declared.
- e) Significant failure of Critical Infrastructure.
- f) Designation of a Principle Federal Official (PFO).

2) BHS activities may include but are not limited to:

- a) Encompass all BHS activities in Activity Phase I and II.
- b) Evaluate the need for a Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group.
- c) Establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO).
- d) Implement administrative plans for recovery assistance programs.

2. Message Center: Activation of the Message Center normally begins at Phase II for all incoming event-related messages. Incoming messages consist of: telephone, email, fax, and mail, including FEDEX and items on paper delivered to the IDEOC. All messages are coarsely screened using internal job aids to direct them appropriately. The unit leader makes higher-level decisions on destinations that do not fit the job aid. Messages are processed as follows:

- a. Incoming radio messages are transferred by the radio operators to email messages, which are then processed through the message center;
- b. Telephone calls are screened using a job aid and directed to a unit if that can be determined or to the Message Center unit leader if not;
- c. Faxes are converted to PDF format and attached to an email;
- d. Emails are screened using a job aid and directed to a unit if that can be determined or to the Message Center unit leader if not; and

e. Mail/FEDEX/paper addressed to a particular individual is screened using a job aid and a notification directed to the person if that can be determined or to the unit leader if not. The item is provided to Documentation for delivery.

3. Mission Assignment (MA) / Project Agreement (PA) Process: The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) implements the MA and/or PA process to manage requests for state assistance in support of all levels of government, including tribal governments, during disaster emergencies. MAs and PAs are the heart of response support and involve the following:

a. Action Request Verification: Requests are routinely received by the Action Request Unit from the Message Center, although they may also be received internally via chain of command. The process: verifies details of the request; determines possible solutions to the request; and reviews if the request is appropriate to being fulfilled by the IDEOC. Determinations of resource priorities are made and the request is passed to the Mission Unit for assignment if approved or to others for response.

b. The Mission Assignment (MA) process is described as follows:

1) The IDEOC is responsible for coordinating requests for resource support from all levels of government and corresponding taxing entities.

2) As requests for resources or assistance (Request for Assistance) are received from a requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will document and evaluate the request to determine the appropriate Primary Agency identified in the functional annexes of this plan that is best suited to support the request. A Mission Request is then generated and issued to the Primary Agency of the applicable functional annex of this plan.

3) The appropriate Primary Agency receiving the Mission Request will evaluate their agency's ability to provide the requested resources and respond back to the IDEOC with their determination.

4) Based on information provided by state agencies and/or contractors, the IDEOC will issue a Mission Assignment Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency.

5) A Mission Assignment will include a detailed scope of work to be implemented.

6) The IDEOC notifies the jurisdiction or taxing entity that their Request for Assistance is being filled and provides the estimated time of delivery along with a designated point of contact.

7) Any part of a Mission Request that is not filled by the assigned Primary Agency may be redirected to a Support Agency identified in the functional annexes of this plan for evaluation and assignment.

8) Mission Assignments are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. They allow reimbursement for extraordinary costs incurred by the supporting agency(s)



or payment to vendors that contract with the state to provide the required materials or services.

9) Mission Requests that cannot be filled by a state agency are redirected to the Idaho Military Division's Purchasing Office for procurement from private vendors or contractors or will generate the creation of a Project Agreement.

c. The Project Agreement (PA) process is described as follows:

- 1) A Project Agreement (PA) is a negotiated agreement between the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity and the State of Idaho. The PA allows the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity to acquire and be reimbursed for the requested resource/service in accordance with the terms of the PA, to include any cost share provisions.
- 2) If and when a PA is determined to be the best solution to fulfill a Request for Assistance, the required support is negotiated with the IDEOC and the jurisdiction or taxing entity and a Project Request is generated.
- 3) The jurisdiction or taxing entity receiving the Project Request will evaluate their own ability to provide the requested resources and respond back to the IDEOC with their determination.
- 4) Based on information provided by the jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will issue a PA Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency.
- 5) A PA will include a detailed scope of work to be implemented/accomplished.
- 6) The IDEOC notifies the jurisdiction or taxing entity that their Request for Assistance is being filled and provides the estimated time of delivery along with a designated point of contact.
- 7) Any part of a Request for Assistance that is not filled by the jurisdiction or taxing entity may be redirected, in coordination with the IDEOC, to another state agency, jurisdiction, or taxing entity for evaluation and assignment. In addition, the IDEOC may also redirect to the Idaho Military Division's Purchasing Office for procurement from private vendors or contractors.
- 8) PAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. They allow reimbursement for eligible costs incurred by the supporting jurisdictions or taxing entities to provide the required materials or services.
- 9) Once the PA scope of work has been accomplished and all financial transactions are complete, the PA will be closed.

d. Mission Tracking: Mission tracking involves both the Mission Unit and the Cost Unit. The Mission Unit receives progress reports from the tasked entity and assesses progress against the schedule supplied with the Mission Assignment (MA) or Project Agreement (PA). The Cost Unit receives requests for payment from the tasked entity and processes them. The Cost Unit also provides financial status to the Mission Unit, which assesses progress against costs. Significant variances are

reported for possible amendment of the MA or PA. The Mission Unit verifies that the MA or PA work is complete, and when the Cost Unit reports that all costs are accounted for, the Recovery Unit prepares documents for closing the MA or PA.

4. Situation Reporting: Situation Reports (SITREP) are compiled for use in emergency management planning and operational activities to create a common operating picture. The SITREP can help to provide a clear picture regarding the magnitude, complexity, and potential impact of an incident. The SITREP also provides the ability to help determine the resources required to develop and implement the Incident Action Plan. Data contained in the SITREP includes information and graphics gathered from a wide variety of sources (i.e., local/tribal/state/federal agencies, emergency management officials, police, fire, EMS, BHS Area Field Officers, news media, private sector – citizens and industry, weather information, etc.) The Situation Unit publishes the situation report for the operational period and distributes as deemed necessary.

5. Incident Action Planning Process: The Incident Action Plan (IAP) is the central tool for planning during a response and provides a clear statement of objectives and actions for the IDEOC for each designated operational period.

a. Operational Period. All IDEOC planning is designed around identifying accomplishments expected over a set period of time called the operational period. The IDEOC Manager will determine the length of the operational period. In some cases, the operational period length may change from day to day based on operational and incident needs.

b. The Incident Action Planning Meeting. The Plans Section facilitates each IAP planning meeting. The planning meeting provides the opportunity for the IDEOC Command and General Staffs, as well as other officials, to review and validate the operational plan and priorities proposed by the IDEOC Manager. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Plans Section indicates when all elements of the IAP and support documents must be submitted so the IAP can be collated, duplicated, signed off by the IDEOC Manager, and distributed by e-mail to IDEOC staff and others as directed.

6. Proclamation Management: While not a disaster operations function, the continuity of disaster proclamations is essential for support of IDEOC activity. Proclamation management is a function of BHS Plans Section. The direction for requesting a disaster emergency declaration is made by the BHS Director to the Plans Section Chief. For State declarations, a draft declaration and implementation memo and transmittal letters accompanied by a request form are prepared for submittal to the Governor through the Adjutant General. For Federal declarations, a draft letter to the President from the Governor is prepared with a packet of supporting material. Original copies of proclamations received from the Secretary of State's Office are filed by IDEOC Documentation Unit after PDF copies are distributed to BHS staff and the IDEOC Command Staff. Open State proclamations are tracked and extension requests produced and submitted timely for the Governor's signature. Amendments to declarations are made in the same fashion. When a disaster is closed, a termination proclamation packet is prepared for the Governor's signature and transmitted through the Adjutant General.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Actions:**

1. During the initial period of an incident, the primary source of disaster emergency information (Field Assessments) is the local government, the County Emergency Coordinator, and the assigned BHS Area Field Officer (AFO). Initial information is normally reported through the BHS AFO to the BHS Operations Deputy Director. A determination will be made to activate the IDEOC based on the severity of the situation.
2. Coordinate the use of state emergency communications and warning systems.
3. Coordinate collaborative efforts with other state governments and federal agencies.
4. Coordinate all requests from state and local governments for disaster emergency assistance.
5. Coordinate state and federal emergency response, recovery, and mitigation operations during emergencies and disasters. Provide technical support to local jurisdictions involved in local emergencies and disasters that do not require state resources.

### **B. Continuing Actions:**

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating information and planning activities within the IDEOC. Prepare to staff the IDEOC for 24-hour operations if deemed necessary.
2. Requests for federal supplemental assistance are coordinated through the IDEOC.
3. If a Joint Field Office (JFO) becomes operational, ID-ESF #5 activities are transitioned from the IDEOC to the JFO. Focus of the information-collection process changes from assessment of the severity and extent of the damage, to describing the status of the response and recovery efforts.

## **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

### **A. Plans:**

1. The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP): This IDEOP is an all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of response and recovery operations for emerging or potential threats, emergencies, and disasters. It is organized under the premise of the National Response Framework (NRF) and incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and terminology. This IDEOP describes the methods the state will utilize to receive and issue notifications, coordinate resources, handle requests for, and provide assistance to all levels of government.
2. Individual State Agency Supporting plans: Each State agency will develop and maintain an agency emergency operations plan to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans will assign disaster emergency duties to all

subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the IDEOC and functional annexes of this IDEOP as required.

3. County Emergency Operations Plans: Each county and/or intergovernmental agency shall prepare and keep current a local or intergovernmental disaster emergency plan for its area.

4. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters

#### B. Programs:

1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended (Stafford Act). It is the intent of the U.S. Congress, by this Stafford Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from such disasters.

2. WebEOC. WebEOC is a web-enabled crisis information management system that connects crisis response teams and decision makers at the national, state, and local level to provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

3. The Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH). HAZUS-MH is a nationally applicable standardized methodology and software program developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that estimates potential losses from earthquakes, hurricane winds, and floods. In HAZUS-MH, current scientific and engineering knowledge is coupled with the latest geographic information systems (GIS) technology to produce estimates of hazard-related damage before, or after, a disaster occurs.

#### 4. Alert and Warning Systems:

a. The National Warning System (NAWAS). NAWAS is a comprehensive party line network of telephone circuits connecting state and Federal warning points throughout the United States. It is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). Although NAWAS is a national system, the day-to-day operation is under the control of individual states. Each state has its own plan for the use of NAWAS during weather emergencies. NWS offices should use this circuit only in accordance with individual state plans. Normally, all warnings and watches will be disseminated on the appropriate NAWAS by the issuing office.

b. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS is a federally mandated emergency notification system that is capable of issuing Presidential messages through television and radio broadcasters and the National Weather Service (NWS) weather warning system during a time of national crisis. It also provides state, county, and local agencies the opportunity to warn their citizens of emergencies that may affect them. In certain instances, these warnings may be the difference between the

citizens reaching safe havens or losing their lives. In the future, EAS will be able to notify citizens by pager, cell phones, and other portable communications devices.

c. State Automated Warning System (SAWS). The SAWS provides the Bureau of Homeland Security with the ability to notify critical personnel of important information quickly. A recorded message is delivered to subscribers, providing information on actions and/or instructions that may be necessary during an emergency. SAWS can also be configured to notify other personnel, such as other state agency employee's and elected officials, with emergency notifications.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Primary Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

A. Coordinates overall state effort to collect, analyze, process, report, and display essential information, and facilitate support for planning efforts in disaster emergency operations.

B. Coordinates overall state effort to provide response and recovery assistance through the use of Mission Requests and Mission Assignments and Project Agreements to support agencies.

C. Is responsible for establishing the State presence in the impacted jurisdiction in anticipation of immediate and longer-term State assistance. This presence is established first by the BHS Area Field Officer (AFO), or other BHS appointed regional coordinator, and may be followed by a larger contingent of State representatives or a Joint Field Office (JFO).

D. Provide support and/or participate in the JFO or Disaster Recovery Center as requested.

E. Conduct After Action Review. Following a state response to a disaster emergency, BHS will facilitate an after action review and coordinate the preparation of an after action report documenting the state response effort. The after action review process is flexible and can be organized chronologically by events or tightly focused on a few key issues. The purpose of this review is to facilitate a professional discussion of the event to enable responders, managers, and officials to understand the progression of the event, why and how events unfolded, and to learn from that experience. Each state agency involved will identify key problems and how they were or were not resolved and make recommendations for improving response and recovery operations in the future. Just as important as identifying problematic areas is to also identify and communicate the processes that went well. An after action report will be completed to document the review, capture lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement.

### II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
All State Departments and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with the National Incident</li></ul>

	<p>Management System (NIMS) using management structure consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS). Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho will have NIMS and ICS training commensurate with their expected roles in response to such emergencies or disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appoint at least one state agency emergency coordinator to train, exercise and participate in the State Emergency Management Program to facilitate emergency support and logistics in response to emergencies and disasters. Larger departments will, by necessity, need to appoint subdivision emergency coordinators to report to the agency emergency coordinator.</li> <li>• Develop and maintain an agency Emergency Operations Plan to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans will assign disaster emergency duties to all assigned subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the Idaho Emergency Operation Center (IDEOC), Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as required by this Idaho Emergency Operation Plan. Such support includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assigning an ID-ESF coordinator to interface with the IDEOC;</li> <li>➤ Providing situation reports, incident action plans, resource status, financial status, geospatial data, and organization/staffing/contact information to the IDEOC;</li> <li>➤ Providing personnel and resources to staff the ID-ESF;</li> <li>➤ Providing personnel to staff the IDEOC, this may also require involvement of agency directors and emergency coordinators;</li> <li>➤ Providing personnel and resources for field deployment; and</li> <li>➤ Accepting IDEOC mission assignments to provide resources for response and recovery actions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Plans will be kept current and an electronic copy provided to the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>• Develop and maintain Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to (a) address how the agency will provide essential services to citizens during response and recovery, and (b) return the agency to normal operations. An electronic copy of the current COOP will be provided to the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>• Agencies will notify the Bureau of Homeland Security of any significant event, incident, emergency or disaster, impacting the ability of government to provide public services within the State of Idaho. The Adjutant General, Chief, Bureau of Homeland Security will notify the Governor's Office.</li> <li>• Grant and/or use waivers in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Idaho Code for necessary disaster emergency response and recovery operations.</li> <li>• Train personnel to meet state emergency prevention, protection, response, and recovery objectives as coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>• Coordinate any agreement or memorandum of understanding</li> </ul>
--	--

	<p>that incorporates emergency or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions with the Bureau of Homeland Security. Such agreements or understandings will be integrated as part of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all personnel assigned specific functional responsibilities in support of this plan are adequately trained and prepared to assume those responsibilities.</li> <li>• And specific assignments as outlined in Governor's Executive Order 2006-10.</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental Organizations - IDAVOAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs also serve a vital role at the local, State, and national levels by performing essential service missions in times of need. They provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, and other vital support services. NGOs bolster and support government efforts at all levels.</li> </ul>
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private-sector organizations play an essential role in protecting critical infrastructure systems and implementing plans for the rapid restoration of normal commercial activities and critical infrastructure operations in the event of disruption.</li> </ul>
Federal Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support and/or assistance as outlined in the National Response Framework, Stafford Act, and 44 CFR Emergency Management.</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**





## IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #6

### MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Department of Labor (IDOL)  
Idaho Department of Commerce (IDOC)  
Idaho Department of Administration (DoA)  
Idaho Commission on Aging (ICOA)  
Idaho Department of Education (SDE)  
Idaho State Board of Education (SBOE)  
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR)  
Idaho State Veterans Services (IDVS)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho State Tax Commission (ISTC)  
Idaho Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho Department of Insurance (DOI)  
Idaho Citizen Corps Council  
Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired  
Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing  
Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities  
Serve Idaho  
State Independent Living Council (SILC)

**Non-Governmental:** Idaho Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

Idaho Emergency Support Function 6 (ID-ESF #6), Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services coordinates resources to support requests for assistance by local government upon a declaration of a disaster emergency. This section specifically addresses the delivery of services to individuals, including:

#### A. Mass Care:

1. Shelter, feeding, and emergency first aid to disaster emergency victims;
2. Establishment of systems to provide bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies to disaster emergency victims;
3. Collection of information to operate a Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) system for the purpose of reporting victim status and assisting in family reunification; and
4. Care, Sheltering and essential needs for household pets.

#### B. Emergency Assistance:

1. Support to evacuations;
2. Reunification of families;
3. Coordinating donated goods and services; and
4. Coordinating voluntary agency assistance.

#### C. Housing:

1. Support the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) housing program.

#### D. Human Services:

1. Support FEMA Other Needs Assistance Program;
2. Support Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program;
3. Distribution of Disaster Food Stamps;
4. Provide Crisis Counseling to disaster emergency victims;
5. Provide Disaster Unemployment; and

6. Provide support and services for special needs populations.

## **II. Scope**

A. ID-ESF #6 promotes the delivery of services, the coordination and implementation of State and federal programs to assist individuals, households and families impacted by disasters or emergencies.

B. Initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of disaster victims. Initial recovery efforts may commence as response activities are taking place. Close coordination will be required through local, state, and federal government and voluntary agencies responsible for all response and recovery operations.

C. ID-ESF #6 includes activities associated with the primary functions of mass care, emergency assistance, housing and human services.

## **III. Policies**

A. All ID-ESF #6 activities and services will be provided without regard to economic status, racial, religious, political, ethnic, disability, or other affiliation.

B. All ID-ESF #6 activities and services will be provided in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

C. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) will coordinate ID-ESF #6 mass care planning activities.

D. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) will coordinate ID-ESF #6 emergency assistance, housing and human services planning activities.

E. ID-ESF #6 may be implemented upon receipt of request for state assistance and support may vary depending on an assessment of incident impact(s), the magnitude and type of event, and the stage of the response and recovery efforts.

F. ID-ESF #6 will include activities to provide for the rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs to special needs populations.

G. ID-ESF #6 will include activities to provide for the rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs to individuals with household pets and service animals.

---

# **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## **I. Situation**

Disasters or emergencies requiring activation of this ID-ESF are affected by a number of factors to include: evacuation that displaces large numbers of individuals, families, and pets; loss of public and private housing; substantial casualties; which may leave a large number of specialized population groups (e.g., disabled, elderly, children) without immediate support.

Individuals or family members with children in school and parents at work and/or transients, such as tourists, students, and foreign visitors, may be separated immediately following a sudden-impact disaster emergency and/or need to be evacuated from disaster affected areas. The loss of real and essential personal property or economic hardships caused by a disaster or emergency may trigger the need for programs identified in this annex to be activated.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. A major disaster or emergency may produce a significant number of casualties, cause substantial damage to both public and private housing, and/or may overwhelm the local infrastructure.
- B. ID-ESF #6 begins in the response phase and continues throughout the recovery phase.
- C. Mass care support facilities will receive priority consideration for structural inspections to ensure the safety of occupants.
- D. Mass care operations and associated logistical support requirements will be given high priority by state and local governmental agencies.
- E. Individuals and families in Idaho are expected to have accomplished basic individual and family preparedness planning and be self-sufficient for a minimum of 96-hours. The Department of Homeland Security sponsored website "Ready" [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) is one of many on-line resources that contain detailed information for individual and family preparedness planning.
- F. Local and tribal governments will, to the maximum extent possible, provide for the immediate feeding, shelter, and emergency first aid services to their populations in response to a disaster or emergency event under their own auspices and authorities.
- G. The ID-ESF #6 planning basis for sheltering is that only a small percentage of the affected population will seek public shelter. Past experiences have shown that some victims will find shelter with friends and relatives, some will leave the area, and some will choose to remain at or near their damaged homes.
- H. A small percentage of the sheltered population will require shelter for an extended period.
- I. The restoration of public communication systems, disrupted by damages and overloads, may take weeks. This may be especially troublesome in some rural areas that may be underserved by public utilities or areas without 911 or enhanced 911 systems.
- J. During a large-scale evacuation:
  - 1. Families will be separated and will need to be reunited;
  - 2. Some individuals with disabilities will require specialized transportation and/or care from first responders; and
  - 3. A percentage of individuals who own pets may choose not to evacuate or relocate to designated shelter facilities if they have no place to shelter their pets in close proximity.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

A. As a result of a disaster or emergency, local jurisdictions can request state assistance with establishing and managing mass care facilities and/or providing emergency assistance to individuals, families, and their pets by requesting assistance through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

B. Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities. Close coordination is required among those State agencies assisting with response and recovery activities and other non-governmental organizations providing assistance.

C. ID-ESF #6 will alert supporting agencies as the situation dictates. A support agency representative will be immediately available via telecommunications (telephone, fax, conference calls, etc.) to provide additional support.

D. Each support agency within ID-ESF #6 has internal response plans and procedures that detail how it will address assigned responsibilities during state declared emergencies. The emergency responsibilities assigned to supporting agencies are not intended to supersede the laws and policies that govern their organizations.

E. ID-ESF #6 functions are divided into four main functional areas: Mass Care; Emergency Assistance; Housing; and Human Services. The principle components for each functional area are described as follows:

1. Mass Care: ID-ESF #6 mass care response activities will be initiated and coordinated by the IDHW Emergency Coordinator upon notification by the IDEOC that the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) has been activated and mass care is required. The components of mass care include:

a. Shelter.

1) Emergency shelter includes the use of designated shelter sites in existing structures within the affected area(s), as well as additional sites designated by local government. The creation of temporary facilities such as tent cities; and use of similar facilities outside the disaster affected area, will be made should evacuation be necessary. Shelter sites shall be selected to maximize accessibility for individuals with disabilities, whenever possible. Temporary housing programs may be made available in a presidential declaration.

2) Evacuees will be registered and provided shelter and food by the voluntary agencies, school district, tribe or county. If the evacuee chooses to reside with friends or relatives, they will be requested to register with the public shelter. This process will ensure that evacuees can be located for reuniting with or responding to family member inquiries.

3) Individuals with special needs that can care for themselves, or have a caregiver, can reside in a general shelter if they choose. Those with medical needs that require support will need specialized medical care shelters.

4) Provision of shelters for care of pets will be set up as close to human shelters as possible.

b. Feeding.

1) Provides feeding for disaster victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk food distribution. Such operations will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include provisions for meeting requirements of disaster victims with special dietary needs. Emergency donated food will be made available. The Disaster Food Stamp program may be made available.

2) Parent organizations of relief workers should plan to provide for those workers to be self-supporting for the first 72 hours after arrival in the affected area. Feeding for emergency workers will be provided by the workers' parent organization to the maximum extent possible.

3) Coordination with ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food, will occur for communicating nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, and for ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply.

c. Emergency First Aid.

1) Providing first aid services to disaster victims and workers at mass care facilities and at designated sites within the disaster area. This emergency first aid service will be supplemental to the traditional emergency medical system (EMS) coordinated by ID-ESF #8.

d. Disaster Welfare Information (DWI).

1) DWI provides a system to aid in the reunification of family members within the affected area who were separated at the time of the disaster.

2) DWI consists of those persons identified on shelter lists, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) casualty lists and any information made available by the state/county/community EOCs and hospitals. This list will be collected and made available to immediate family members via the American Red Cross (ARC).

3) An initial moratorium, not to exceed 48-hours, may be issued to allow activation of the system and determination of the affected area.

4) Information about persons injured and remaining within the affected area will be provided by local medical units' inputs into the DWI System.

5) Information on casualties evacuated from the affected area to other medical facilities will be provided by the NDMS tracking system. The listing of disaster-related deaths will be limited to the number of officially confirmed fatalities.

6) Missing persons will not be tracked by the DWI System.

e. Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Items.

1) Provides for distribution of emergency relief items at shelter sites or established sites within the affected area. The bulk distribution of relief items will be determined by the requirement to meet urgent needs of disaster victims for essential items.

2) Close coordination with ID-ESF #1 Transportation and ID-ESF#13 Public Safety and Security needs to occur for transporting goods and securing sites and routes for commodities.

2. Emergency Assistance. Assistance required by individuals, families, and communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional “mass care” services provided at the local level are addressed.

a. Evacuations.

1) The nature of the threat, time available, adequacy of in-place sheltering, possibility of escalation, and the number of people affected should be considered when deciding if evacuation will be ordered.

2) In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the on-scene Incident Commander may recommend evacuation of people at risk in and around an incident scene and direct and control the required evacuation.

3) In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor of Idaho has the authority to:

a) Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery operation;

b) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation; and

c) Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.

4) Schools, nursing homes, hospitals, jails, and other institutions are responsible for the evacuation and control of their populations.

5) The decision to allow an evacuated population to return will be jointly coordinated and communicated by State and local Emergency Management Officials.

b. Reunification of Families.

1) When a mass evacuation process requires Federal support, DHS/FEMA will track information on individuals and families in an effort to assist with the reunification of separated family members. Tracking, locating, registering, and reuniting evacuees and survivors are activities performed at local, State, and Federal levels.

c. Donated Goods and Services.

1) The procedures, processes, and activities for state assistance to support spontaneous volunteers and unsolicited donations are defined in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.

d. Voluntary Agency Assistance.

1) Refer to the IDAVOAD Plan.

2) ID-ESF #6 works in concert with tribal and local governments, IDAVOAD, NGOs, faith-based organizations, and the private sector to facilitate an inclusive, multiagency, communitywide, and coordinated response and recovery effort.

3) ID-ESF #6 works with local officials and private nonprofit organizations, and others to establish a long-term recovery strategy to address the unmet needs of individuals and families. Long-term recovery is supported by ID-ESF #14.

3. Housing.

a. ID-ESF #6 Housing will be activated upon a Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance and is 100% funded by DHS/FEMA.

b. BHS will appoint a Human Services Officer to liaison with DHS/FEMA and individuals and households.

c. Refer to the National Response Framework (NRF) ESF #6, Housing, for types of housing assistance provided by DHS/FEMA.

4. Human Services.

a. DHS/FEMA Other Needs Assistance (ONA) program. Provides help with medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and other expenses authorized by law (for uninsured or underinsured eligible applicants).

1) ID-ESF #6 ONA will be activated upon a Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance.

2) BHS will appoint a Human Services Officer to liaison with DHS/FEMA and individuals and households and to monitor the administration of the program.

3) IDHW will appoint an ONA Coordinator to manage the program.



4) Refer to ID-ESF #14, Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation, for the Individual and Households ONA information and the management of this program.

b. Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program.

1) Provides low-interest, long-term disaster loan assistance for qualified homeowners and renters, nonfarm businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations to fund the repair and replacement of disaster-damaged property.

c. Disaster Food Stamps. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), Division of Welfare, will coordinate the issuance of the Disaster Food Stamp Program to address the food needs of Idahoans in the event of a disaster situation, including those that are already Food Stamp recipients. Because of Federal law and State Statute, this must occur in consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services.

d. Crisis Counseling. Provides immediate, short-term crisis counseling services to individuals involved in a disaster. The program helps relieve grieving, stress, or mental health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster or its aftermath. Assistance provided is short term and is at no cost to the disaster victim. Refer to ID-ESF #8, Public Health & Medical Services for more information.

e. Disaster Unemployment. Provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster declared by the President, and who are not covered by regular unemployment insurance.

f. Disaster Legal Services. Provides free disaster legal services for low-income individuals who, prior to or because of the disaster, are unable to secure legal services adequate to meet their disaster-related needs.

g. Case Management. Provides case management services to individuals involved in a disaster, including financial assistance to government agencies or qualified nonprofits. Case management ensures that a sequence of delivery is followed to streamline assistance, prevent duplication of benefits, and provide an efficient referral system.

h. Veterans Affairs. The State of Idaho Veteran's Services can provide support to Veteran's with regard to their Medicaid, Social Security and Veteran's benefits.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Actions:**

1. Assess the disaster emergency situation, determine the adequacy of ID-ESF #6 response activities, and report findings to the IDEOC Manager;
2. Provide technical assistance to the local agencies responsible for ID-ESF #6 activities;
3. Submit for validation requests and supporting data regarding issues of resources;

4. Provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance;
5. Provide ID-ESF #6 reports to the IDEOC as requested; and
6. Anticipate future requirements and requests for assistance.

**B. Continuing Actions:**

1. Continue to provide technical assistance to the IDEOC with respect to ID-ESF #6 needs;
2. Coordinate resource requests with the IDEOC;
3. Provide status reports to ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management, on mass care activities in the state;
4. Evaluate the needs for mass care and, when scarce resources are involved, present those needs to the IDEOC through ID-ESF #6 response structure for guidance in resource allocation;
5. Coordinate with voluntary organization recovery programs for the transition of mass care response to recovery operations; and
6. Anticipate future requirements and requests for assistance.

**III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

**A. Plans:**

1. The National Response Framework (NRF), Emergency Support Function #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services. NRF ESF #6 coordinates the delivery of Federal mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services when local, tribal, and State response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities.
2. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as Amended, and related Authorities. The Stafford Act is a United States federal law designed to bring an orderly and systemic means of federal natural disaster assistance for state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to aid citizens.
3. Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and *unsolicited* in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of *spontaneous* volunteers.
4. Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) Emergency Operations Plan. This plan is maintained by the IDAVOAD and outlines how the IDAVOAD organizations will coordinate activities to support victims of disasters/emergencies.
5. Idaho Disaster Food Stamp Plan, Food Stamp and Electronic Benefit Transfer Programs. The purpose of the Food Stamp / Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Disaster

Plan is to allow Food Stamp benefits to address the food needs of Idahoans in the event of a disaster situation, including those who are already Food Stamp recipients. Because of Federal law and state statute, this must occur in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services. This document also defines the role of individuals to communicate and assess the impact of an event which may trigger these changes. This response plan only applies to staff from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare.

B. Programs:

1. Individual Assistance, Other Needs Assistance Program. This program is managed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and details how Idaho will manage this federal program during a presidential declaration.
2. Crisis Counseling. Managed by Idaho Department of Health & Welfare. A plan is created after a disaster and the request goes to the Center for Mental Health Services via the Federal Emergency Management Agency for implementation.
3. National Shelter System (NSS): The American Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have worked together to develop the National Shelter System (NSS). The goal of the NSS is to be able to identify the location, managing agency, capacity, current population, and other relevant information for all shelters being run in response to incidents. This information will help the Red Cross, FEMA, state and local emergency management, and NGOs develop strategies to ensure prompt and effective mass care service delivery as well as serve as a planning tool before disaster strikes.
4. The Federal Medical Stations (FMS): FMS is a Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) deployable healthcare platform that can deliver large-scale primary healthcare services anywhere in the nation. A team of approximately 100 personnel is needed to staff the FMS, with personnel provided primarily by the United States Public Health Service (USPHS). Each FMS contains a three-day supply of medical and pharmaceutical resources to sustain 250 stable primary care-based patients who require bedding services. Additional roles for the FMS may include the following:
  - a. Mass ambulatory vaccination services (using vaccination inventory from the Strategic National Stockpile [SNS]);
  - b. Ambulatory prophylactic medication administration (using medication inventory from the SNS);
  - c. Pre-hospital triage and initial stabilization for up to 250 mass casualty patients.

The FMS must be housed inside a structurally intact building that has roughly 40,000 square feet of space, a 10-person set up team, electricity, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and clean water services. Reduced bed requirements can be accommodated in smaller facilities. Other operational requirements include bathroom and showering facilities, billeting for staff, and contracted support for food, potable water, laundry, ice, medical oxygen filling, and biomedical waste disposal. The FMS requires 48-96 hours from the time of request to delivery inside the continental U.S. and a 12-hour assembly time. To address primary healthcare service needs far forward in a

disaster area, HHS has a community outreach capability (“Go Bag”) that is a rapidly deployable light strike team-based platform. Staffed primarily by the USPHS, each platform has basic medical and pharmaceutical resources to sustain 50 to 100 stable primary care-based ambulatory patients.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

**I. Primary Agency:** The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS). Upon activation of the IDEOP, ID-ESF #6, the BHS shall activate the appropriate person(s) to support the IDEOC to coordinate ID-ESF #6 for the following activities:

A. Coordinate for the provision of Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services outlined in this ID-ESF to include:

1. Provide staffing to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and/or Joint Field Office (JFO) to manage and coordinate ID-ESF #6 response and recovery operations.
2. Support the management and coordination of emergency assistance, housing and human services programs to disaster emergency-affected populations;
3. Provide personnel for analysis of disaster needs and need for Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services; and
4. Coordinate logistical activities for Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MASS CARE: Upon notification of activation of the ID-ESF #6, the IDHW shall activate the appropriate person(s) to support the IDEOC to coordinate ID-ESF #6 for the following activities:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Closely coordinate all response actions with the ID-ESF #6 Primary Agency point of contact.</li><li>➤ Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items to disaster emergency-affected populations;</li><li>➤ Coordinate implementation of the DWI system with the ARC;</li><li>➤ Provide damage assessment and survey team personnel for mass care related functional activities;</li><li>➤ Coordinate mass care logistical activities;</li><li>➤ Provide staff personnel to work in the IDEOC;</li><li>➤ Coordinate the use of personnel and equipment on a regional</li></ul></li></ul>

	<p>basis for mass care-related mission assignments; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide assistance to individuals for disaster programs is part of their non-disaster programs, (i.e. Food stamps, case management, Medicare/Medicaid, crisis counseling).</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health & Welfare - Idaho 211 Careline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide referral services for individuals needing help to find disaster services and help to find donations; and</li> <li>• Responsibilities outlined in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex of the IDEOP.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate and manage the disaster unemployment program.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate and manage the Small Business Association (SBA) programs for communities, business and individuals;</li> <li>• Provide support through other grant programs that are available through Commerce (i.e. Community Block Grants); and</li> <li>• Reference ID-ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide structural inspection services for potential shelter facilities; and</li> <li>• Provide purchasing assistance for shelter supplies.</li> </ul>
Idaho Commission on Aging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and assess the needs of the elderly and homebound elderly;</li> <li>• Coordinate senior services through the Area Agencies on Aging;</li> <li>• Provide disaster related information/assistance to their clientele; and</li> <li>• Coordinate for the utilization of senior citizen centers for shelter, mass feeding, and rest centers.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the utilization of school facilities for reception, shelter, and mass feeding operations.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Board of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the utilization of colleges, universities, and area vocational-technical facilities for reception, shelter, and mass feeding operations.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide lands and facilities for use as mass care and feeding centers during a disaster emergency.</li> </ul>

Idaho State Veterans Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide nursing and other healthcare professional staff as available.</li> <li>• Provide areas of short-term housing/shelter within the three state veteran's homes if available for victims of a mass care event.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate and provide road blocks/information during evacuations of disaster areas (See ID-ESF 1, Transportation).</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate for the provision of security/protection during the evacuations of disaster areas; (See ID-ESF 13, Public Security and Safety).</li> </ul>
Idaho State Tax Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance on tax issues to individuals whose records are destroyed, including tax returns, during a disaster or emergency;</li> <li>• Provide individuals to Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) as needed to counsel individuals on tax matters.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as liaison to Idaho fruit and vegetable producer organizations and warehouse-stored commodity groups;</li> <li>• Act as liaison to dairy producer groups and milk processing organizations;</li> <li>• Act as liaison to animal rescue groups;</li> <li>• Provide technical support and subject-matter expertise for evacuation, transportation, and sheltering activities; and</li> <li>• Provide technical support and subject-matter expertise on surveillance and testing of state or federally-regulated diseases, interstate movement, and dead animal disposal.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide individuals to disaster recovery centers as needed to counsel individuals on insurance matters.</li> </ul>
Idaho Citizen Corps Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to Serve Idaho for volunteer management; and</li> <li>• Refer to donations and volunteer management annex.</li> </ul>
Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate planning to include individuals that are blind and visually impaired;</li> <li>• Identify and assess the needs of the blind and visually impaired;</li> <li>• Provide support during a disaster or emergency, in regards to special needs population shelters and/or evacuation;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide written disaster related materials in Braille and large print;</li> <li>• Educate first responders as to needs of blind citizens and techniques for working with blindness;</li> <li>• Broadcast disaster information via the Radio Reading program and via the Newline service.</li> </ul>
Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate planning to include individuals that are deaf and hard of hearing;</li> <li>• Identify and assess the needs of the deaf and hard of hearing; and</li> <li>• Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency, (i.e. shelters).</li> </ul>
Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate planning to include individuals that have developmental disabilities;</li> <li>• Identify and assess the needs of the developmentally disabled; and</li> <li>• Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency, (i.e. shelters).</li> </ul>
Serve Idaho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage unaffiliated volunteer reception center.</li> </ul>
State Independent Living Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate planning to include individuals with disabilities;</li> <li>• Identify and assess the needs of individuals with disabilities; and</li> <li>• Provide support in finding suitable housing for individuals with disabilities during a disaster or emergency.</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental: Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate support for unmet needs of individuals during response and recovery with voluntary agencies</li> <li>• Participate in conference calls to report needs and support provided</li> <li>• Provide individual to IDEOC as needed to coordinate response and recovery to the disaster</li> <li>• Refer to IDAVOAD Plan.</li> <li>• Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, to the affected population;</li> <li>• Provide Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) to IDHW in response to disaster emergency welfare inquiries and family reunification requests; and</li> <li>• Manage mass care logistical and related fiscal activities.</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**





# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #7

## RESOURCE AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Purchasing  
Idaho Department of Corrections (IDOC)  
Idaho Office of the Attorney General  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho Department of Administration (IDOA)  
- Division of Purchasing  
Other State Agencies as Required

**Local Government:** County and Tribal emergency management organizations

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

The purpose of this Idaho Emergency Support Function is to provide logistical and resource support to State and local governments in response to a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster that overwhelms local resources or state agency capabilities.

### II. Scope

Resource support during the immediate response of a disaster emergency includes assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications (in coordination with ID-ESF #2, Communications, if activated), contracting services, security services, and personnel to support immediate response activities at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). ID-ESF #7 also provides resource support for requirements not specifically identified in the other ID-ESFs. It addresses the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure, and provide essential material resources.

### **III. Policies**

A. All requests for state assistance shall be routed through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). The IDEOC will notify and activate the appropriate primary and support agencies as needed.

B. ID-ESF #7 support agencies will furnish resources to support resource requirements, including procurement personnel necessary to establish state operations effectively. Such support will be terminated at the earliest practical time.

C. Equipment and supplies will be provided from other state agencies or commercial sources. Supplies will not be stockpiled. Reasonable efforts will be made to borrow, rent or lease equipment. Purchases will be made only with the joint approval of the appropriate Emergency Coordinator and IDEOC Manager at the discretion of the Bureau of Homeland Security Director.

D. All procurement will be made in accordance with state laws and regulations, which when necessary, authorize other than “full and open competition.” The Department of Administration, Division of Purchasing is the central procurement authority for state government. All procurement actions made at the request of state agencies will be in accordance with the Administration’s statutory and administrative requirements, and will be accomplished using the appropriate fund citation/reimbursement procedures.

E. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource management principles will be employed, including but not limited to, adhering to the NIMS Integration Center policies regarding the national resource typing protocol for personnel, teams, facilities, supplies, and major items of equipment available for assignment to or use during incidents.

F. All Mission Assignments and Project Agreements in support of local or tribal governments will include a cost share agreement. The cost share agreement will determine the percentage of mission or project costs to be borne by the State of Idaho and by the affected jurisdiction. Local and tribal governments must agree to bear their portion of the cost share agreement prior to execution of the Mission Assignment or Project Agreement.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A major disaster or emergency may overwhelm the capabilities and exhaust the resources of local governments. This ID-ESF will be activated to render state assistance in response to requests for assistance. State assistance will be coordinated from the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) by state/local agency representatives, volunteers and representatives of industry and private organizations.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Expeditious identification, procurement, and allocation of resources are vital to ensure effective state emergency management operations.
  - B. Activation of intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid agreements will be invoked by a proclamation of disaster by the governor.
  - C. Initial lifesaving and life support operations will be priority and all available resources will be prioritized and assigned accordingly.
  - D. The following items are typical resources that may be required for response operations during a disaster or emergency:
    - 1. Transportation: State/county/local government, public and private school, and private industry. Heavy equipment/machinery for debris clearance, bulldozers, graders, backhoes, small and large dump trucks, and 4-wheel drive vehicles.
    - 2. Specialized equipment: firefighting and rescue equipment, water pumps, vacuum trucks and personal protective equipment.
    - 3. Fuels: state/county/local government fuel supplies, private/company owned service stations, local fuel suppliers and privately owned fuel supplies (large corporations, farmers, etc.)
    - 4. Communications: state/county/local government systems, commercial and private/volunteer systems and networks.
- 

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

Resource Logistics will be based on an end-to-end supply chain process, beginning with planning of customer-driven requirements for material and services, deliver to disaster victims as requested by the jurisdiction, and ending with replenishment of agency inventories. Resource coordination will prevent spontaneous deployment of resources or personnel.

- A. Requests for Resources: The statewide capabilities of the resource and logistics support community will be committed and coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). Requests for resources will be submitted to the IDEOC using the State of Idaho, Bureau of Homeland Security, Action Request Form. The initial source of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies will be from existing state resources. Support that cannot be provided from state resources may be secured through various other means (i.e. direct procurement, mutual aid, donations, etc.).
- B. Logistics Support: Under certain circumstances a statewide logistics system may be activated to ensure timely delivery of material and equipment into the disaster area. The system consists of one or more of the following components:

1. Logistic Staging Areas - Designated state locations at which resources will be received, classified, and prepared for delivery to receiving points or directly to a distribution point.
2. Receiving Points - Designated locations normally in the impact area at which resources will be turned over to county authorities for distribution.
3. Distribution Points - Facilities designated by the local jurisdiction for distribution of relief supplies to the affected populations.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Actions:**

1. Stand up/staff IDEOC Logistics Section. Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.
2. Gain situational awareness and identify resource and logistics requirements.
3. Receive Mission Assignment and/or Project Agreement requests from IDEOC Manager and prioritize.
4. Research and identify providers of required resources. Maintain a list of available resources, providers, and vendor lists in advance and update as needed.
5. State resources will be coordinated through the applicable ID-ESF of this plan as appropriate (i.e. Transportation assets ID-ESF #1, Communications assets ID-ESF #2, etc.).
6. Establish a resource support tracking and accounting system.
7. Coordinate with the IDEOC Finance and Administration Section in the development of emergency funding lines, to increase threshold levels, and for related budgetary and fiscal needs.

### **B. Continuing Actions:**

1. Requesting federal activation of ESF # 7, Logistics Management and Resource Support, of the National Response Plan (NRP) if required.
2. Track status of Mission Assignments and/or Project Agreements.
3. Perform routine status checks of available state resources and maintain an active list during the emergency.
4. Maintain records of all resources expended, such as equipment, materials, supplies and personnel hours and share Mission Assignment and/or Project Agreement information with IDEOC section chiefs as requested.
5. Recover, demobilize, and facilitate reimbursement process for resources utilized.

6. Participate in the IDEOC After Action Review to identify ID-ESF #7 lessons learned and recommend areas for improvement.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

#### **A. Plans:**

1. The National Response Framework (NRF), Emergency Support Function #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex: ESF #7 provides centralized management for the role of the National Logistics Coordinator and management of resource support requirements in support of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments.

#### **B. Programs:**

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended: It is the intent of the U.S. Congress, by this Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from disasters or emergencies.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.**

- A. The Logistics Section of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) is responsible for communicating and coordinating for resource and logistics support for all requests for State assistance.
- B. Identify, document, and maintain operational procedures for local and county agencies in requesting emergency procurement of state resources.
- C. Responsible for the identification and location of supplemental logistical support required by state agencies.
- D. Develop Mission Assignments (MA) and /or Project Agreements (PA) and mobilize resources and coordinate logistic response for approved MA/PA assignments.
- E. Participate in the IDEOC Incident Action Planning (IAP) process.

### **II. Support Agencies:**

- A. As a critical component of the overall State response capabilities, all State agencies may be tasked to provide resource and logistic support in the form of personnel, equipment, and/or supplies to support disaster emergency response and recovery operations. If specifically tasked, State agencies will work with the IDEOC Logistics Section in fulfilling material, supplies, and transportation needs as deemed necessary by the IDEOC Manager. All State agencies will maintain documentation of all equipment, supplies, materials, personnel, etc., utilized in the response and recovery operations.

B. In addition, the following agencies have pre-designated roles and responsibilities to provide resource and logistic support to the IDEOC as follows:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide disaster emergency procurement support for disaster emergency response and recovery operations.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate for the provision of inmate provided services during emergencies as requested.</li> </ul>
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal advice on disaster emergency procurement procedures, and other legal issues as required, to support response &amp; recovery operations.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate transportation assets to support logistics operations.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arranging for administrative support to the IDEOC during the immediate response to a disaster emergency.</li> </ul>
All Other State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc) to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.</li> </ul>
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County and Tribal emergency management organizations will maintain a listing of resources available within the county/local communities. Listings and locations should include heavy equipment, normal maintenance equipment, normal stocks of materials and supplies, public and private, and other county/community/tribal resources.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 8

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
- Division of Health

**Support Agencies:** Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho State Veterans Services (IDVS)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
- Idaho National Laboratory (INL) oversight Program  
Idaho District Health Departments (DHD)  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Non-Governmental:** Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

Idaho Emergency Support Function #8 (ID-ESF #8), Public Health and Medical Services, provides coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), through its Disaster Coordinator, coordinates health and medical assistance as described in this annex. When local resources are overwhelmed, request for assistance involving public health and/or medical services will be coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

## **II. Scope**

A. ID-ESF #8 coordinates supplemental assistance to local governments in identifying and meeting the public health and medical assistance needs of victims of a major disaster or emergency. This supplemental assistance is categorized in the following functional areas:

1. Assessment of health/medical needs;
2. Health surveillance;
3. Medical care personnel;
4. Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies;
5. Patient evacuation;
6. Patient care;
7. Food/drug/medical device safety;
8. Blood and blood products;
9. Worker health/safety;
10. Radiological/chemical/biological hazards consultation;
11. Mental health care;
12. Public health and medical information;
13. Vector control;
14. Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal;
15. Victim identification/mass fatality management; and
16. Veterinary services.

B. IDHW, as the Primary Agency responsible for ID-ESF #8, coordinates the provision of state health and medical assistance to fulfill the requirements identified by the IDEOC. These services include the treatment and transportation of victims of the disaster emergency and when required, the evacuation of patients out of the disaster area into a network of hospitals located in metropolitan areas of Idaho.

## **III. Policies**

A. ID-ESF #8 will be implemented as a component of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (ID-ESF #8) at the request of the IDEOC for assistance following the occurrence of a disaster or emergency.



B. The lead policy official for ID-ESF #8 supporting the Director of IDHW is the Administrator of the Division of Health (DH). The District Health Department Directors are responsible for directing regional and/or local ID-ESF #8 activities.

C. ID-ESF #8 staff assigned to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will serve as a liaison between the IDEOC and IDHW. The Director, IDHW through the Administrator, DH, will allocate requested resources needed to meet the requirements of the situation.

D. In accordance with assignments of primary and support agency responsibilities in ID-ESF #8, and further tasking by the primary agency, each support agency will contribute to the overall response effort.

E. ID-ESF #8 is the primary source of public health and medical response/information for all state officials involved in response operations.

F. Information on casualties and patients will be provided to the IDEOC as appropriate.

G. State-level Situation Reports will be managed by ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management. The primary State Joint Information Center located at or near the IDEOC will be authorized, in coordination with IDHW, to release general medical and public health response information to the public.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. A significant natural disaster emergency, outbreak of disease, act of bioterrorism, or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event that overwhelms local resources would necessitate both state public health and medical care assistance. Hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care centers, pharmacies, and other facilities for medical/health care and special needs populations may be severely structurally damaged or destroyed. Facilities that survive with little or no structural damage may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of a lack of utilities (power, water, sewer), or because staff are unable to report for duty because of personal injuries. Disruption of communications and transportation systems may also impede the ability of staff to report for duty. The seriously injured or ill victims who are to be transported to medical and health care facilities in the immediate aftermath of the occurrence could overwhelm the facilities that remain in operation. This substantive increase in demand, coupled with damage to infrastructures, will make it much more difficult to obtain needed medical equipment and pharmaceuticals. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could also prevent timely response and resupply.

B. Uninjured persons who require daily or frequent medications such as insulin, anti-hypertensive drugs, digitalis, and dialysis may have difficulty in obtaining these medications and treatments because of damage/destruction of normal supply locations and general shortages within the disaster emergency area.

C. In certain other disasters or emergencies, there could be a noticeable emphasis on relocation, shelters, vector control, and returning water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities to operation.

D. A major medical or environmental disaster or emergency resulting from chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons of mass destruction could produce a large concentration of persons with injuries or infectious disease and problems that could overwhelm the local public health and medical care system.

E. An infectious disease could rapidly disrupt hospital emergency facilities making the facility inaccessible to the public.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Resources within the affected disaster emergency area will be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional mobilized state capabilities will be urgently needed to assist local governments to treat casualties in the disaster emergency area and then transport them to the closest appropriate hospital or other health care facility. In a major disaster emergency, it may also be necessary to evacuate injured patients by air to other regional hospitals or health care facilities.

B. Medical resupply will be needed throughout the disaster emergency area.

C. A terrorist or otherwise intentional release of chemical, biological, or other weapons of mass destruction; damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water distribution systems; and secondary hazards such as fires, may result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.

D. The damage and destruction of a disaster emergency, which may result in multiple deaths and injuries, may overwhelm the local mental health system, producing an urgent need for mental health crisis counseling for disaster emergency victims and response personnel.

E. Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury.

F. Primary medical treatment facilities may be damaged or inoperable. Assistance in maintaining the continuity of health and medical services will be required.

---

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

A. Upon notification of a major disaster emergency and a request to activate ID-EFS #8, the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will activate necessary staff and alert IDHW who will, if necessary, initiate the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan.

B. The IDHW Disaster Coordinator will coordinate the activities of ID-ESF #8 and will request that the IDEOC activate the support agencies for ID-EFS #8 as needed.

C. IDEOC will notify all support agencies that will be tasked to provide 24-hour representation, as necessary. Each support agency is responsible for ensuring that sufficient program staff is available to support the IDEOC and to carry out the activities tasked to its agency on a continuous basis. Individuals representing agencies who are staffing the IDEOC will have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

D. ID-ESF #8 will provide a Disaster Coordinator and a Public Information Officer for liaison and communications support to IDEOC to facilitate direct communications between them.

E. ID-ESF #8 will coordinate with the appropriate state medical and public health officials and organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements. Assistance requirements are reported to ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management, and the delivery of support is coordinated through the IDEOC.

F. ID-ESF #8 will utilize locally available health and medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local authorities.

G. During the response period, ID-ESF #8 will evaluate and analyze medical and public health assistance requests and responses, and develop and update assessments of medical and public health status. Updated assessments and status reports will be provided daily to ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management. ID-ESF #8 will maintain accurate and extensive logs to support after-action reports and other documentation of the disaster emergency conditions.

H. In the early stages of a disaster or emergency response, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the level of assistance required. In such circumstances, ID-ESF #8 will make every attempt to verify the need before providing assistance.

I. Requests for additional assistance from the federal government will be coordinated through the IDEOC.

J. ID-ESF #8 will develop and provide medical and public health situation reports to ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management as required.

## **II. Organization**

A. Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security will activate and staff the IDEOC as necessary to coordinate a public health related emergency response.

B. IDHW will alert additional supporting agencies as the situation dictates. A support agency representative will be immediately available via telecommunications (telephone, fax, conference calls, etc.) to provide additional support.

C. IDHW will deploy the Disaster Coordinator to the IDEOC to function as Liaison between the IDEOC and IDHW. IDHW will also dispatch, as requested (through the Mission

Assignment Process), disaster emergency response personnel to the disaster emergency area to support the IDHW functions at or near the disaster emergency site.

### III. Notification

A. Upon the occurrence of a major disaster emergency, the IDEOC will notify IDHW by contacting STATECOMM and requesting the IDHW Pager Carrier be paged. The IDHW Pager Carrier will, in turn, notify the IDHW Division of Health Administrator and others as listed on the call-down, as appropriate.

### IV. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions Following a Disaster Emergency. ID-ESF #8 will conduct the following actions while bringing it to a fully operational status:

1. State health and medical assistance is generally categorized into the major functions of prevention, medical services, mental health services, and environmental health. Each of the 16 specific functional areas described below is contained in one of these categories. Upon notification of the occurrence of a disaster emergency, the DH Administrator will direct IDHW personnel to initiate action immediately to identify and report the need for state health and medical support to the affected disaster emergency area in the following functional areas:

a. Assessment of Health/Medical Needs: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. The DH Administrator, in consultation with the District Health Department Director(s) in the disaster area, will determine the composition of the assessment team based on the type and location of the disaster emergency. This function includes the assessment of the health system and facility infrastructure.

b. Health Surveillance: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will coordinate with the local District Health Department(s) to establish surveillance systems to monitor the general population and special high-risk population segments; carry out field studies and investigations; monitor injury and disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks; and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

c. Medical Care Personnel: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will coordinate the sharing of medical and volunteer personnel between all Public Health Districts within Idaho. Healthcare personnel support from outside Idaho will be requested by IDHW through the IDEOC.

d. Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will coordinate the provision of health and medical equipment and supplies, including pharmaceuticals (including if necessary acquisition of the Strategic National Stockpile), biologic products, and blood and blood products (through the American Red Cross) in support of health provider operations and for restocking health and medical care facilities in an area affected by a major disaster. Maintain regional cache's of medical antidotes in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the treatment of a mass exposure to a nerve agent or organophosphate.

e. Patient Evacuation: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will coordinate the movement of seriously ill or injured patients from the area affected by a disaster emergency to locations where definitive medical care is available. Patient movement will primarily be accomplished utilizing pre-established evacuation resources; however, other transportation modes may be used as circumstances warrant.

f. In-Hospital Care: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will coordinate the provision of definitive medical care to victims who become seriously ill or injured as a result of a major disaster emergency that is beyond the scope of the affected jurisdiction. IDHW will utilize monitoring tools such as the Idaho Hospital Bed Tracking System to assist in evaluating and/or coordinating available hospital beds within the state. IDHW may consider requesting federal resources such as the Strategic National Stockpile, U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps teams, Federal Medical Stations, and/or National Disaster Medical System Teams to assist with medical care.

g. Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will ensure the safety and efficacy of regulated foods, drugs, biologic products, and medical devices following a disaster emergency. Will coordinate with the local District Health Department(s), Facility Standards and Lab Improvement to conduct an assessment, and if necessary, the seizure, removal, or destruction of contaminated or unsafe products.

h. Worker Health/Safety: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will assist in providing technical assistance, advice, and support for medical surveillance and monitoring as required by regulation (e.g., asbestos and lead) and evaluating the need for longer term epidemiological follow-up and medical monitoring of response and recovery workers. IDHW, DH will also assist in providing technical assistance and advice on identifying appropriate immunizations and prophylaxis for response and recovery workers if desired by the IDEOC, local Incident Commander, and/or local Health Department(s).

i. Chemical and Biological Hazards Consultation: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH, in consultation with the Military Division, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, Hazardous Materials. Will assist in assessing health and medical effects of chemical and biological exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups; mobilize and deploy state resources if requested by the local District Health Department to conduct field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; advise on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through chemically or biologically contaminated food, drugs, water supply, etc.; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination of chemically or biologically injured or contaminated victims.

j. Radiological Hazards Consultation: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH, in consultation with the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program. Will assist in assessing health and medical effects of radiological exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups. The INL Oversight Program will mobilize to conduct field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; advise on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through radiological contaminated food, drugs, water supply, etc.; and

provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination of radiologically injured or contaminated victims.

k. Mental Health Care: Lead Agency: IDHW, Division of Behavioral Health. Will assist in assessing mental health needs; provide disaster emergency mental health training materials for disaster emergency workers; and provide liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by state and local mental health officials. Will administer the Emergency Crisis Counseling Program for IDEOC.

l. Public Health Information: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will assist the IDEOC by providing public health and disease and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the general public who are located in or near areas affected by a disaster.

m. Vector Control: Lead Agency: IDHW, DH. Will assist in assessing the threat of vector-borne diseases following a major disaster emergency; coordinate with the local District Health Department(s) to conduct field investigations, including the collection for laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provide technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases.

n. Potable Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste Disposal: Lead Agency: Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Will assist in assessing potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues; conduct field investigations, including collection for laboratory analysis of relevant samples; coordinate the provision of water purification and wastewater/solid waste disposal equipment and supplies; and provide technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues.

o. Victim Identification/Mass Fatality Management: Lead Agencies: Idaho State Police (Victim Identification) and IDHW, DH (Mass Fatality Management). The DH will coordinate support to locals (as requested) for the provision of services; temporary morgue facilities; victim identification and processing, preparation, and disposition of remains. Idaho State Police will assist in providing victim identification by fingerprint, forensic dental, or forensic pathology and/anthropology methods.

p. Veterinary Services: Lead Agency: Idaho State Department of Agriculture. In those situations where transmission of zoonotic disease is suspected or identified, the IDHW, DH Epidemiology Program will provide technical assistance and consultation services.

**B. ID-ESF #8 will also initiate the following alerting actions:**

1. Alert IDHW support personnel to be on standby or to deploy to the disaster emergency area as a member of the Idaho Emergency Response Team (ERT) upon receipt of a mission assignment from the IDEOC.
2. Alert and deploy IDHW support personnel to the disaster emergency area in accordance with IDEOC mission assignment directives. Support personnel will be self-

reliant to the degree possible and will provide some long-distance communications support for direct connectivity between the regional and ID-ESF #8 personnel.

3. Through IDHW, DH/EMS, obtain bed availability reports from the participating non-state hospitals and report bed status to the ID-ESF #8 Disaster Coordinator.

4. If appropriate, alert the CDC Emergency Operations Center (for Strategic National Stockpile [SNS] assets), the ARC, and/or other pre-identified sources of medical supplies to be on a standby basis.

## **V. Continuing Actions**

### **A. Situation Assessment:**

1. ID-ESF #8 staff will continuously acquire and assess information about the disaster emergency situation. The staff will attempt to identify the nature and extent of health and medical problems, and establish appropriate monitoring and surveillance of the situation to obtain valid ongoing information. ID-ESF #8 will primarily rely on information from the disaster emergency area that is furnished by local resources, such as county disaster emergency coordinators, BHS Area Field Officers, and District Health Department staff. Other sources of information may include other support agencies, various state officials in the disaster emergency area, state health officials, EMS authorities, or the responsible jurisdiction's lead in charge of the disaster emergency scene.

2. Because of the potential complexity of the health and medical response issues/situations, conditions may require special advisory groups of subject matter experts to be assembled by ID-ESF #8 to review health/medical intelligence information and recommend specific mitigation strategies to most appropriately manage and respond to a specific situation.

**B. Activation of Health/Medical Response Teams:** By direction of the Administrator, DH, personnel from IDHW will be deployed as needed and appropriate medical and public health (including environmental health) assistance will be provided.

**C. Coordination of Requests for Medical Evacuation:** Arrangements for medical transportation should be made at the lowest level possible. Normally, local transportation requirements will be handled by local authorities. If it is determined by local jurisdictions that resources are inadequate to meet the requirements, a request for medical transportation assistance will be made to ID-ESF #8 at the IDEOC. ID-ESF #8 may coordinate with other state-wide jurisdictions to provide assistance and/or support. Additional resources may be requested from federal sources including DoD, VA, and DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), via the national ambulance contract. Patient regulation for evacuees that are moved with DoD resources will be the coordinating responsibility of DoD.

**D. Coordination of Requests for Medical Facilities:** Arrangements for medical facilities are primarily a local function. Requests for additional assistance should first be referred to local authorities. Requests by local jurisdictions for state aid for IDEOP hospital support should be routed through the IDEOC to the ID-ESF #8.

E. Coordination of Requests for Aero-medical Evacuation of Patients from the Disaster Emergency Area: Local health and medical authorities will identify the need for patient evacuation support from the disaster emergency area. The requirement for aero-medical evacuation is communicated through the IDEOC to the EMS State Communications Center (StateComm). StateComm will coordinate aero-medical evacuation requests with private providers. Additional support needs for aero-medical evacuation will be coordinated with the ID-ESF 8 coordinator, the IDEOC, and the FEMA Regional Response and Coordination Center (RRCC).

F. Coordination for Obtaining, Assembling, and Delivering Medical Equipment and Supplies to the Disaster Emergency Area: The IDHW, DH, will coordinate arrangements for the procurement and transportation of medical equipment and supplies to the disaster emergency area. A push concept will be employed, when feasible, to expedite medical resupply to the disaster emergency area from pre-identified available medical supplies. Should state supplies be inadequate, the Administrator, DH, will initiate the process to request the Strategic National Stockpile.

G. Communications: IDEOC will use all normal means of communication to coordinate ID-ESF #8 activities to include telephone (primary), HF/VHF Radio (secondary), fax and pager.

H. Information Requests: Requests for information may be received at ID-ESF #8 from various sources, such as the media and the general public, and they will be referred to the appropriate agency or Joint Information Center (JIC) for response.

I. After Action Review/Report: Content, format, and distribution of after action reports will conform to IDEOC guidelines. The after action report, which summarizes the major activities of ID-ESF #8, will identify key problems; indicate how they were solved, and make recommendations for improving response and recovery operations in subsequent activation. Support agencies should participate in the after action review and assist in the preparation of the after action report.

## **VI. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

### **A. Plans:**

1. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan: This plan establishes IDHW protocols and procedures to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies in Idaho.
2. District Health Department(s) Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan: These seven (7) district plans establish protocols and procedures at the local level to respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other local public health threats and emergencies.

### **B. Programs:**

1. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program: Managed by the CDC, the SNS contains large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (terrorist attack, flu outbreak, and earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to be depleted. Once Federal and



local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines will be delivered to any state in the U.S. within 12 hours. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS medicine and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible.

2. **CHEMPACK:** As a component of the CDC/SNS program, CHEMPACK is a project to “forward deploy” a sustainable resource of nerve agent antidotes throughout the United States, where it will be rapidly available to state and local emergency responders. Idaho has CHEMPACK assets cached at strategic locations throughout the state that are readily accessible to first responders and medical facilities when needed.

3. **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS):** A federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters. As outlined in the National Response Framework, the NDMS, under Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, supports Federal agencies in the management and coordination of the Federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. **Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Health.

- A. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating the state’s overall efforts to provide medical and public health assistance to the affected area(s);
- B. Coordinate with the IDEOC as necessary to support ID-ESF #8 response operations;
- C. Direct the activation and deployment of health/medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to mission requests for health/medical assistance;
- D. Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster emergency area as appropriate;
- E. Coordinate support for the provision of definitive health care; and
- F. Coordinate support for the provision of mortuary services, temporary morgue facilities, and the preparation and disposition of remains.

### II. **Support Agencies:**

Agency	Function
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide appropriate personnel, equipment, food, and supplies.</li><li>• Support will be primarily for vector control and veterinary services in the disaster emergency area.</li></ul>

Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local law enforcement and all other agencies to provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and site security.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Veterans Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance in area operations for patient reception, management, and the provision of inpatient care through hospitals where State Veterans Services medical care centers serve local communities.</li> <li>• Assist in providing medical support to state and local governments within the disaster emergency area. Such services may include triage, medical treatment, and the utilization of surviving VA medical centers within the disaster emergency area.</li> <li>• Assist in providing available medical supplies for distribution to mass care centers and medical care locations being operated for disaster emergency victims.</li> <li>• Provide assistance in managing human remains, including victim identification and disposition.</li> <li>• Provide areas of short-term housing/shelter within the three state veteran homes, if available, for victims of a health and medical care event.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance and technical assistance for the protection and treatment of potable water supplies, wastewater, solid waste disposal, and other environmental conditions.</li> <li>• Assess and evaluate incident environmental risks.</li> <li>• Coordinate environmental investigations and monitoring programs with involved agencies.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality - Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in assessing health and medical effects of radiological exposures on the general population and high-risk population groups.</li> <li>• Conduct field investigations, collect and analyze samples, advice on protective measures and decontamination actions.</li> </ul>
Idaho District Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the IDHW, DH, to provide local public health services.</li> <li>• Provide lead role for regional ESF #8 activities.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorize and administer mission assignments.</li> <li>• Serve as the central focal point for the coordination of state response &amp; recovery activities.</li> </ul>

<p>Non-Governmental - IDAVOAD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide emergency first aid, supportive counseling, health care for minor illnesses and injuries to disaster emergency victims in mass care shelters, selected disaster emergency cleanup areas, and other sites deemed necessary by IDHW.</li> <li>• Assist community health personnel, subject to the availability of staff.</li> <li>• Provide supportive counseling for the family members of the dead and injured.</li> <li>• Acquaint families with available health resources and services, and make appropriate referrals.</li> <li>• Provide blood and blood products through regional blood centers at the request of the IDHW, DH.</li> <li>• Provide requested casualty and patient information to the IDHW, DH.</li> <li>• Implement and maintain the Disaster Welfare Information System.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------------	---

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #9

### SEARCH AND RESCUE

---

<b>Primary Agency:</b>	Idaho Military Division (IMD) - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
<b>Support Agencies:</b>	Idaho Department of Administration (IDOA) Idaho Division of Building Safety (IDBS) Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Idaho Military Division (IMD) - Idaho National Guard (IDNG) Idaho State Police (ISP)
<b>Local Government:</b>	County Sheriffs
<b>Federal:</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)
<b>Non-Governmental:</b>	Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

This annex describes procedures for the employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources of state and other political subdivisions' personnel, equipment, services, and facilities to aid in the search and/or rescue operations. Search and rescue (SAR) operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, extrication, and medical treatment of victims who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life threatening emergency.

## **II. Scope**

A. Search and rescue responsibilities generally fall to local government agencies depending upon the type of activity that is needed. In coordination with their county sheriffs, county emergency management directors may support the SAR efforts at the local level. The State can assist the locals with the use of State resources or by coordination of other local resources. SAR activities may include:

1. Searches and rescues in the mountains or plains for lost, missing, or endangered persons;
2. Waterborne searches and rescues in lakes, ponds, or rivers;
3. Searching for downed or missing aircraft; and
4. Searches as a result of a structural collapse.

B. SAR services include the performance of distress monitoring, communications, locations of distressed personnel, coordination, and execution of rescue operations including extrication or evacuation along with the provisioning of medical assistance and civilian services through the use of public and private resources to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress.

## **III. Policies**

A. In the event that an incident results in the need for specialized skills of SAR, the state will call upon local, State, and Federal private and public agencies to accomplish search and rescue missions.

B. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1009, except as provided in subsections (7), (8), (9), and (10) of this section, the sheriff of each county shall:

1. Be the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within their jurisdiction; and
2. Prepare and keep current a plan to command the search and rescue capability and resources available within the county.

---

# **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## **I. Situation**

Disaster emergencies may cause conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency, and degree of devastation. Substantial numbers of people could be in life-threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate will dramatically increase beyond 72-hours, search and rescue must begin immediately. Rescue personnel will encounter a variety of difficulties or hindrances that may create environmental safety and health hazards.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Local search and rescue organizations will respond to the extent possible given their limited capability to conduct search and rescue operations.
  - B. Local residents, workers, and volunteers will initiate activities to help SAR operations, and require coordination and direction.
  - C. Access to damaged and/or search areas may be restricted. Some sites may only be accessible by air or on foot.
  - D. The effects of earthquakes, aftershocks, secondary devices, and other disaster emergencies may threaten survivors and search and rescue personnel.
  - E. Responders must take into consideration when their safety and the safety of the victims are being impacted by severe weather conditions such as temperature extremes, snow, rain, and high winds.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

Upon notification from a local, tribal, or state agency that victims are lost, trapped within a collapsed structure, or other life-threatening situations exist that may require assistance, the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) will implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) and begin to assess the situation. The BHS Director will brief the Adjutant General of the situation and, if warranted, the Governor may declare a Proclamation of a Disaster Emergency to include a request for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue assistance. The IDEOC and the appropriate group of ID-ESFs will be activated to support the response effort.

### **II. Response Actions**

- A. Initial Actions:
  - 1. ID-ESF #9 Primary Agency, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, will coordinate with the requesting agency in preparation for the arrival of SAR resources.
  - 2. ID-ESF #9 Supporting Agencies will be given Mission Assignments as needed to ensure appropriate logistical support at the Point of Arrival for SAR resources.
  - 3. ID-ESF #9 will work closely with the affected jurisdiction to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities to do the following:
    - a. Conduct initial damage and/or needs assessment;
    - b. Assess and assign local SAR resources;

- c. Identify SAR shortfalls;
  - d. Request assistance;
  - e. Contact the IDEOC representative to request additional state or federal assets;
  - f. Establish operational priorities;
  - g. Provide a point of contact, situation briefings, and assignments for all incoming State or federally sponsored SAR resources; and
  - h. Ensure adequate communications between SAR assets and the local Incident Command Post.
4. Idaho Collapse Search and Rescue Teams (ICSAR): The State of Idaho has developed and made operational three (3) Idaho Collapse Search and Rescue Teams.
- a. The ICSARs are technical rescue teams that can respond to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped in a fallen structure or buried in structural collapse.
  - b. Each ICSAR team is fire service based and has achieved significant progress toward a Type-1, Collapse Search and Rescue capability.
  - c. ICSAR team leaders meet on a regular basis and have established a standard for training, equipment, and response.
  - d. Extensive exercise and training have occurred and continue to be a part of training for these ICSAR teams.
  - e. The incorporation of rescue dogs into some team's capability has also occurred. Once again, a unique resource is supplied to all citizens of the State, equally as outlined below:

Team	Agency	Location
ICSAR 1	Coeur d'Alene Fire Dept.	Region 1, Northern Idaho, Coeur d'Alene
ICSAR 2	Boise Fire Dept.	Region 4, Southwestern Idaho, Boise
ICSAR 3	Pocatello Fire Dept.	Region 6, Eastern Idaho, Pocatello
	Idaho Falls Fire Dept.	Region 7, Eastern Idaho, Idaho Falls

f. ICSAR operations:

- 1) In the event an explosive device or natural occurrence causes the collapse of a human occupied structure, the ICSAR Teams can be mobilized and be on-scene within six (6) hours or less anywhere in the State of Idaho.



- 2) Upon arrival on-scene, the deployed ICSAR team would be incorporated within the local incident command structure.
- 3) Within 60 minutes of their arrival on scene, the ICSAR team can establish a functional base of operation and will be ready to support initial search and rescue operations.
- 4) ICSAR teams will maintain accountability for team personnel, equipment, and supplies and can sustain operations for up to 24-hours without additional resources.
- 5) Once the ICSAR is on-scene, a reconnaissance team can provide preliminary recommendation on search priorities and strategy within 1-hour.
- 6) Systematic search operations of the assigned search area affected by the emergency are initiated within ½ hour of the operations briefing and will be situation updated every ½ hour.
- 7) Whenever a victim is located, extrication will occur as soon as dangerous conditions are mitigated to allow worker and victim safety in accordance with standard procedures.
- 8) Extricated victims will be provided with appropriate medical treatment maintaining the standard of care dictated by the State of Idaho, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS).
- 9) These victims will then be transported to the nearest capable medical facility according to local protocols.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Operational Period Scheduling and Rotations. Incident scenario will determine initial commitment of resources and length of operational periods. The following three options could apply:

- a. It may be necessary to commit all SAR personnel to the initial life-saving requirements (blitz);
- b. It may be necessary to commit some percentage of resources to life-saving activities, while the remaining personnel could be used to establish the base of operations; and/or
- c. For sustained operations, an alternating work-cycle may be employed. Some percentage of resources will be assigned work while others are resting.

2. On-site Operations.

- a. Contact local IC and receive a briefing to include:

- 1) Incident situation report and objectives;

- 2) Tactical assignments;
  - 3) Support layout and requirements;
  - 4) Communications plan, frequencies, and radio designations;
  - 5) Emergency signaling and evacuation procedures;
  - 6) Medical treatment and evacuation procedures;
  - 7) Process for ordering supplies and equipment; and
  - 8) Local and site hazards and personal safety precautions.
- b. Brief the SAR resources before beginning work.
  - c. Identify SAR support requirements and request process with the IC for:
    - 1) Provisions (i.e. food, water, etc.);
    - 2) Heavy equipment (i.e. cranes, bulldozers, etc.); and/or
    - 3) Support Personnel.
  - d. Assess initial SAR strategic considerations.
  - e. Ensure SAR team managers develop a process to determine an overall operational assessment process that includes:
    - 1) Functional requirements and immediate needs;
    - 2) Work schedules for extended operations and rest and rotation periods for personnel; and
    - 3) Adequacy of support facilities.
  - f. Ensure planning meetings and operational briefings occur with the IC.
  - g. Evaluate the capacity of assigned resources to complete the assignment. Order additional resources if needed.
  - h. Ensure a general health and medical situation assessment is conducted by local incident command and locate available resources.
  - i. Ensure that all Incident Command personnel are identified by some method.
  - j. Evaluate SAR operations performance in meeting established objectives to include:
    - 1) Effectiveness of overall strategy and tactics;

- 2) Assessment of equipment shortages and needs;
  - 3) Ensure the health and welfare needs of personnel;
  - 4) Assessment of fatigue in personnel;
  - 5) Assessment of signs of extended incident stress in personnel; and
  - 6) Ensure adherence to established procedures.
- k. Conduct regular IC meetings and daily briefings.
- l. Brief replacement personnel fully on all ongoing operations when relieved at work cycle rotations. Ensure off-going personnel are debriefed at each operational cycle.
- m. Prior to the receipt of the demobilization order, provide an estimate to the IC of the hours necessary for personnel and cache rehabilitation.
3. Reassignment/Demobilization.
- a. Assess the suitability of SAR resources for reassignment and advise the IC if required.
  - b. Brief personnel on mission status, reassignment, and demobilization determinations.
  - c. Inform the home jurisdiction of the SAR resource's status.
  - d. Ensure that all tools and equipment are inventoried, returned to the cache, and prepared for movement.
  - e. Maintain contact with the IC and provide a status report on reassignment or demobilization.
  - f. Ensure that all operational losses and maintenance requirements of tools and equipment are documented.
  - g. Ensure that all SAR members have input in the SAR mission critique.
  - h. Conduct a SAR post-incident team meeting.
4. Safety.
- a. Ensure stress management activities are conducted.
  - b. Ensure accountability is maintained.
  - c. Ensure that appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available and used.
  - d. Provide adequate time for rest and rehabilitation.

- e. Review safety considerations with the SAR members.
- f. Monitor safety requirements while in all phases of the incident.

### III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

#### A. Plans:

1. The National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function #9, Search and Rescue (SAR) Annex. Rapidly deploys components of the Federal SAR Response System to provide specialized lifesaving assistance to State, tribal, and local authorities when activated for incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

#### B. Programs:

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Teams. If a disaster event warrants national US&R support, FEMA will deploy the three closest task forces within six hours of notification, and additional teams as necessary. The role of these task forces is to support state and local emergency responders' efforts to locate victims and manage recovery operations.

Each task force consists of two 31-person teams, four canines, and a comprehensive equipment cache. US&R task force members work in four areas of specialization: search, to find victims trapped after a disaster; rescue, which includes safely digging victims out of tons of collapsed concrete and metal; technical, made up of structural specialists who make rescues safe for the rescuers; and medical, which cares for the victims before and after a rescue.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Primary Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

- A. Coordinate SAR activities and supplement the activities of local government.

### II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate purchasing and contracting.</li> <li>• Support Military Division's Purchasing Section when requirements exceed their capability.</li> </ul> Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams, in cooperation with the Idaho Transportation Department and the Idaho Division of Building Safety and as coordinated with ID-ESF # 3.

Idaho Division of Building Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams as coordinated with ID-ESF # 3.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide personnel to be used as auxiliary police during emergencies as coordinated with ID-ESF #13.</li> <li>• Assist in search and rescue operations.</li> <li>• Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams as coordinated with ID-ESF # 3.</li> <li>• Provide emergency communications.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the efforts of public/private sector health care organizations.</li> <li>• Provide damage assessment and survey team personnel for health and welfare-related functional activities.</li> <li>• Provide support staff personnel to work in the IDEOC and field support centers.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide engineering support as appropriate as coordinated with ID-ESF # 3.</li> <li>• Provide debris removal and resources as coordinated by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>• Operate a statewide emergency communications system, which may be designated as an alternate emergency communications system during a disaster emergency.</li> <li>• Provide specialized heavy construction and transport equipment, with operators, as coordinated by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide military support to civil authorities during a disaster emergency in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.</li> <li>• Establish a statewide emergency communications system. During disaster emergencies, maintain communications between the IDEOC and State Military Command Post. Develop a capability for utilization of radio communications between the state military forces, state highway districts, and civil law enforcement agencies. Provide a mobile communications center for joint military/civil use as required at the scene of operations during disaster emergencies.</li> <li>• Provide transportation, logistical, and other support as assigned.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for the safety and protection including the evacuation, warning, scene protection, and traffic control in conjunction with</li> </ul>

	<p>the Idaho Transportation Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate all requests for additional state law enforcement as outlined in ID-ESF #13.</li> <li>• Operate a statewide emergency communication system, which may be designated as a primary system during disaster emergencies.</li> <li>• Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans as coordinated with ID-ESF #1.</li> <li>• Provide damage assessment and information on disaster incidents to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>• Assist in search and rescue operations.</li> </ul>
Local Government - County Sheriffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and keep current a plan to command the search and rescue capability and resources available within their county.</li> </ul>
Federal Government - FEMA US&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon approval for Federal assistance, deploy US&amp;R Teams and additional teams as necessary to support state and local emergency responders' efforts to locate victims and manage recovery operations.</li> </ul>
Non-governmental - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, and disaster welfare information (DWI) services to the disaster-affected population as coordinated with ID-ESF #6.</li> </ul>
Non-governmental - Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide air reconnaissance.</li> <li>• Provide photo surveillance.</li> </ul>



## IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)

---

**Primary Agencies:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IFG)  
Idaho Department of Insurance (DOI)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho District Health Departments (DHD)  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)

**Federal:** U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)  
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
U.S. Department of Defense, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
U.S. Department of the Interior (US DOI)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Attorney

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **I. Purpose**

The Idaho Hazardous Materials Emergency Support Function #10 (ID-ESF #10) annex provides for coordinated disaster emergency response and recovery support to state and local governments when there is a major, actual or potential, discharge and/or release of hazardous materials. ID-ESF #10 also coordinates response and recovery support in case of the use or potential use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD).

### **II. Scope**

A. ID-ESF #10 provides for additional support for hazardous materials/WMD incidents that are beyond the capabilities of state and local response personnel currently on the incident site. This ID-ESF #10 coordinates support to assess, contain, and mitigate impacts. ID-ESF #10 also assists in coordinating the recovery and disposal of hazardous materials spilled or released in the state.

B. Requests for federal support and assistance are coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and ID-ESF #10.

### **III. Policies**

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command Response and Support Plan will provide assistance during the disaster emergency response phase of the incident.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A natural or man-caused disaster emergency could result in numerous situations in which there is a release, or threat of a release of hazardous materials, or the use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). Hazardous materials/WMD could generate threats to life, property, and the environment.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Local jurisdictions may be overwhelmed by the complexity and resource demands of the response effort to assess, mitigate, monitor, clean up, and dispose of hazardous materials/WMD released into the environment.

B. There may be numerous incidents occurring in separate locations.

C. Standard communications (phone lines, radios, etc.) may be compromised.



- D. The area of the incident may be difficult for response personnel and equipment to reach.
  - E. Additional response personnel and equipment may be needed to relieve those on duty.
  - F. Emergency permit exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.
  - G. All hazardous materials or WMD incidents will be reported to the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) even if the local jurisdiction requires no outside assistance.
  - H. The 101st WMD CST is best deployed in a near simultaneous synchronization with the Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT) versus in a linear sequential manner. The primary purpose is to hasten deployment times and critical analysis time in a WMD response.
- 

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

A. The State of Idaho recognizes the wide variation in local hazardous materials/WMD response capabilities throughout the state. It is important, therefore, to emphasize that the state's intent is to supplement, not supplant local activity.

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan (**see section III. A. 1. below**) is the primary mechanism for initial response to HAZMAT incidents in Idaho. This plan will be initiated when StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**) is notified of an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD.

2. The decision to initiate the request for State assistance should be made by the on-scene Incident Command. StateComm will notify appropriate response and support agencies. This ID-ESF #10 will be activated as appropriate, based on the required response.

B. When activated, ID-ESF #10 will promote an efficient, coordinated, and effective response to hazardous materials/WMD incidents that threaten life, property, and/or the environment in the State of Idaho. ID-ESF#10 also provides for close coordination with local, state, and federal agencies to establish priorities for response support.

### II. Response Actions

#### A. Initial Actions:

1. Upon the occurrence of a major disaster emergency involving hazardous materials/WMD that is beyond the scope of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan, the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) will activate ID-ESF #10.

2. ID-ESF #10 will convene with appropriate agency representatives at the IDEOC to develop a plan for providing the support required and requested.
3. Establish communications with the affected jurisdiction.
4. Coordinate with other local, state, and federal agency representatives.
5. Identify resource requirements and provide support as requested.
6. Provide guidance and expertise to assist in response to the incident.
7. Specialized Response Teams: Idaho has specially trained and equipped teams that could be deployed, as requested, to the site of a HAZMAT/WMD incident to assist and advise the local Incident Command. Idaho's specialty teams are as follows:
  - a. Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRT):
    - 1) These teams are intended to respond to critical hazardous chemical/WMD emergencies in Idaho in direct support of an established incident command organization. Their primary objective is to provide the Incident Command with enhanced HAZMAT/WMD response capabilities and competent advice to protect human life while reducing the impact on the environment.
    - 2) The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is responsible for seven HAZMAT Regional Response Teams strategically located in fire departments in Pocatello, Boise, Nampa/Caldwell, Lewiston, Kootenai County, South Central Idaho (the Magic Valley), and Idaho Falls.
    - 3) These teams are deployable upon approval of the BHS HAZMAT DUTY OFFICER, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
    - 4) Each HAZMAT RRT consists of a minimum of 30 highly trained HAZMAT/WMD emergency response personnel.
    - 5) The HAZMAT RRT's are similarly equipped with specialized apparatus including a response vehicle, protective suits, communications, monitoring, detection, and decontamination equipment. The teams are equipped, trained, and organized through the combined efforts of the State of Idaho and local fire departments and operate under the direction of a designated team leader. Their operations however, are dependent upon local host fire departments in which they are housed.
  - b. Idaho National Guard 101<sup>st</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST):
    - 1) Mission Statement: On Order, the 101st WMD CST deploys to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE incident site by identifying CBR agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.

- 2) The CST is manned with 22 full-time, highly trained, WMD response personnel. The team is organized into four distinct sections; Command, Operations, Survey, and Medical.
- 3) The CST equipment array and technical proficiency in specialized detection and analysis exceeds that of the RRT (HAZMAT) due to a narrow, yet deep focus on WMD response. During a hazmat/WMD conference call, the determination to deploy the CST will happen at the same time that the determination to deploy one of the RRT's.
- 4) CST command and control is handled by the CST commander who, in turn, reports directly to the Joint Chief of Staff and/or Commanding General of the Idaho National Guard. Normal situational reports from the CST are sent directly to the Idaho National Guard Joint Operations Center (JOC) and then forwarded to the National Guard Bureau JOC.
- 5) The CST provides several specialized resources and subject matter experts in the following broad functional areas:
  - a) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) response, detection, monitoring and analysis.
  - b) Medical Liaison with emergency medical technicians and public health officials.
  - c) Hazard Assessment to include consequence management hazard plume modeling.
  - d) On-site technical decontamination for first responders.
  - e) Mobile communications interoperability platforms in support of secure and non-secure voice and data communications.
  - f) In-depth scientific presumptive and confirmatory scientific analysis in the field.

c. Idaho Regional Bomb Squads

- 1) The local bomb squad, under the direction of the Bomb Squad Commander for that locality, provides explosives support to the State. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is notified immediately upon dispatch and must concur if the responders intend on recovering the costs of the response. The Bomb Squad team becomes a State of Idaho resource upon dispatch and concurrence by BHS.
- 2) Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams: Specific procedures for the use and deployment of military EOD teams are outlined in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command Response and Support Plan. Military EOD teams augment the Idaho Regional Bomb Squads as follows:

a) The 366<sup>th</sup> Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight assigned to Mountain Home Air Force Base provides technical and operational assistance to the Southern half of Idaho; and

b) The 53<sup>rd</sup> Ordnance Company (EOD) in Yakima, WA provides technical and operational assistance to the Northern half of Idaho.

3) Idaho Bomb Squads by Regions are broken out as follows:

a) Region 1 – Spokane, Washington Sheriff's office and Police Department;

b) Region 2 – Nearest local Bomb Squad or Military EOD unit;

c) Region 3 – Nampa Police Department;

d) Region 4 – Boise Police Department/Ada County Sheriff's office;

e) Region 5 – Twin Falls Police Department;

f) Region 6 - Nearest local Bomb Squad or Military EOD unit; and

g) Region 7 – Idaho Falls Police Department.

#### B. Continuing Actions:

1. Upon becoming fully operational, and throughout the response and recovery period, the ID-ESF #10 primary and support agency representatives will coordinate with their agencies to meet the needs of the local jurisdiction.

2. Receive damage information.

3. Identify support requirements and establish response priorities.

4. Validate priorities and identify resources required.

5. Work with local, state, and federal agencies to maximize use of available assets and identify resources required from outside the jurisdiction.

6. Continue to support on-scene response and recovery operations until the incident is fully demobilized.

7. Provide enforcement assistance.

8. Provide cost recovery assistance.

### III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

#### A. Plans:

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command Response and Support Plan: This plan is a critical supporting plan to ID-ESF #10, of the Idaho Emergency

Operations Plan (IDEOP) and can be activated independently of the IDEOP. The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to local government by state, federal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release of hazardous materials in the State of Idaho. Hazardous materials include biological agents, radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous materials, as well as devices intended to cause harm. Other purposes of this plan are to provide guidance to state personnel who may encounter an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD and to define the support role of specific state agencies. This state plan can be initiated at the request of local governments when their emergency response capabilities have been exceeded by contacting StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**). Authority for implementation of the plan is derived from the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Code §39-7101), the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101), the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Code §39-4401), Protection from Radioactive Materials (Idaho Code §39-3005) and the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001).

2. The Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP): This plan serves as both the Area Contingency Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan for the northwest states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, two US Coast Guard Captain of the Port Zones (Puget Sound and Portland), and the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Inland Zone. Federal, state, tribal, and local government representatives as well as representatives from commercial, non-profit, and private concerns continue to drive this planning effort from the ground up. For Idaho, this plan has been incorporated by reference into the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan, which is a supporting plan to the Idaho State Disaster Emergency Plan. All federal, state, tribal, and local response organizations that are members of Regional Response Team 10 or the Northwest Area Committee should use this plan for responses to oil and hazardous materials spills, drills, and exercises.

#### B. Programs:

1. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC'S): A committee made up of local officials, citizens and industry representatives charged with development and maintenance of local emergency response plans. Planning procedures include hazardous materials inventories, compilation and coordination of fixed facility emergency response plans, exercising, training, and assessment of local response capabilities.

2. Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT): - The mission of the Region 10 RRT and the Northwest Area Committee (RRT/NWAC) is to protect public health and safety, response personnel, and the environment by ensuring coordinated, efficient, and effective support of the federal, state, tribal, local, and international responses to significant oil and hazardous substance incidents within the Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) Region as mandated by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Primary Agency:

- A. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) will serve as the primary state agency for ID-ESF #10 in close coordination with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
- B. Provide a communications Moderator for all chemical, biological, radiological, explosive and weapons of mass destruction incidents.
- C. Create and prepare state Regional response teams to assist local jurisdictions.
- D. Advise, consult and cooperate on matters relating to and arising out of WMD and hazardous substance incidents.
- E. Coordinate cost recovery efforts.
- F. Recommend to the Adjutant General that he appoint a State of Idaho On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC) when incident dictates the need.
- G. Coordinate state activities when a state declaration is imminent or declared.
- H. BHS will coordinate all state and federal response and recovery support and assistance when a state disaster emergency declaration is imminent or declared. The BHS will operate the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) including the Joint Information Center (JIC).

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide personnel for environmental support and technical assistance.</li> <li>• Assess and evaluate environmental impacts; conduct or coordinate environmental monitoring or sampling; forewarn drinking water system operators of potentially affected public water systems; oversee the cleanup and disposal of hazardous and deleterious materials; coordinate investigation and assessment efforts with involved agencies.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a state environmental toxicologist, agrochemical specialist, feed &amp; fertilizer program specialist, and division of animal industries and agricultural inspections.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support; medical personnel, toxicological &amp; radiological information, and perform laboratory analyses.</li> <li>• Provide the focal point for hazardous materials emergency contact and communications. (State Communications)</li> </ul>

Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide auxiliary police assistance to Idaho State Police, to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other related police duties.</li> <li>• Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Fire Marshal will provide personnel to perform fire and explosion investigations based on the Governor's Executive Order 2000-04.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forewarn non-domestic water users of impending problems, and will assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.</li> </ul>
Idaho District Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Health &amp; Welfare, division of Health for providing public health services.</li> <li>• Forewarn users of individual and public domestic water systems.</li> <li>• Oversee the disposal of solid wastes, not including those that are radioactive or regulated as hazardous wastes.</li> <li>• Coordinate to ensure the availability of safe food supplies.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in evacuations, transportation, and providing drinking water sources, as well as carry out other missions as the Governor may direct.</li> <li>• Provide military support to civilian authorities in regards to a WMD event upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General.</li> </ul>
Idaho Public Utilities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in investigating incidents involving railroads and railroad crossings.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security.</li> <li>• If requested by local authorities, Idaho State Police can assume incident command on interstates highways, U.S., and State-numbered routes.</li> <li>• If requested, can monitor the scene, can provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator, a State on-scene coordinator, conduct investigations, provide communications links, and perform as Communications Moderator for radiological incidents if the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is not available.</li> </ul>

Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in highway traffic control, debris removal, transportation of personnel and equipment, air traffic restrictions, and railroad coordination.</li> <li>• Provide road closure authority for the state highway system to include all federal routes.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate activities and take part in unified Incident Command for incidents involving local, state, and federal roads and rights-of-way, and National Forest System roads and lands.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Idaho Operations Office will provide technical assistance if incident involved radioactive materials.</li> <li>• Provide support under the Region 6 Radiological Assistance Program</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Defense - Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Incident Commander if the incident involves defense-related materials, and act as the lead response agency within designated National Security Areas.</li> <li>• Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), will render safe, conventional, chemical, nuclear munitions, and improvised explosive devices.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide natural resource and technological expertise regarding fish, wildlife, endangered, and threatened species.</li> <li>• Provide available equipment for spills in inland waters, and participate in the hazmat program on federal public lands in Idaho.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide environmental response and technical support in spills of hazardous materials and is the federal on-scene-coordinator, if requested.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation/U.S. Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for response issues related to terrorist events. The FBI is the lead federal agency for operations deploying federal crisis management assets to assist state/local agencies, to liaison with law enforcement, coordinate with hazmat teams, secure the crime scene/collection of evidence, identify/interview victims, witnesses and others, transport evidence, and continue the investigation.</li> </ul>





# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #11

### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

---

**Primary Agencies:** Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho State Department of Education (ISDE)  
Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)  
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
- Idaho Brand Department  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)  
Idaho District Health Departments (DHD)  
University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service

**Non-Governmental:** Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)

**Private Sector:** Idaho Livestock Industry Groups  
Idaho Veterinary Medical Association

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #11, Agriculture and Food Annex supports State, tribal and local authorities efforts to provide nutrition assistance; control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e. transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply; and provide for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation. ID-ESF #11 will be activated by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) for incidents requiring a coordinated state response and the availability of support for one or more of these roles/functions.

## **II. Scope**

ID-ESF #11 includes four (4) primary functions:

**A. Providing Nutrition Assistance:**

Determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food commodities/supplies, and arranging for delivery of the supplies.

**B. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:**

Implement an integrated State, tribal, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation.

**C. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:**

Implement the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants (with USDA, FDA and other federal agencies as appropriate), products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; foodborne disease surveillance; and field investigations.

**D. Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:**

Will provide support to ID-ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services efforts by providing subject-matter expertise on animal cruelty statute and liaison to Animal Sheltering Groups and Veterinary Medical Associations for technical support for the evacuation, transportation, sheltering, husbandry, and veterinary care of affected animals.

## **III. Policies**

**A. General.**

1. Actions undertaken under this ID-ESF are coordinated and conducted cooperatively with supporting Federal, State, local, and tribal incident management officials and with private entities, in coordination with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (Joint Field Office [JFO]) during a Presidential-declared disaster.

2. Each Supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from ISDA, the Primary agency for this ID-ESF.

**B. Providing Nutrition Assistance:**

1. ID-ESF #11 officials coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, that are involved in mass feeding.
2. The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) authority to provide emergency relief exists under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1987, and other authorizing legislation.
3. ID-ESF #11 officials coordinate with the IDEOC and ID-ESF #6 officials, to arrange for the transportation and distribution of food supplies. Priority for transportation of food supplies will be given to moving critical supplies of food into areas of acute need and then to areas of moderate need.
4. Upon notification that commercial channels of trade have been restored, the use of Disaster Food Stamp Program procedures may be authorized and will be coordinated by ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care officials.
5. ID-ESF #11 officials highly encourage the use of congregate feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies.

C. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:

1. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) will coordinate all response actions with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) in case of an animal health or plant health emergency. For more detailed information, reference ID-IA #5, Animal Health Emergency Management Incident Annex.
2. When addressing animal diseases, all animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while stopping pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized. Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected carcasses and plant host material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the environment.
3. The Secretary of the USDA can release funds from contingency or program accounts as needed to indemnify producers for animals and suspect animal and plant products seized or facilities held to control a disease as well as to pay the operational costs of the eradication of disease.
4. The Secretary of the USDA also may declare an extraordinary emergency to pay compensation and to allow for the use of Federal authorities to take action within a State if the affected State is unable to take appropriate action to control and eradicate the disease.

D. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:

1. ID-ESF #11 procedures will not circumvent or override the authorities and policies of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare nor the District Health Departments. Food safety and inspection is activated upon notification of the occurrence of a potential or actual widespread food safety incident. These previously mentioned agencies will work closely with ID-ESF #11 officials to mitigate any food safety issues.

2. The USDA has a Food Hold and Recall Process. This system is used to communicate effectively and quickly any emergency health hazard situations concerning the safety, wholesomeness, or condition of USDA donated foods or commercial foods. The Idaho State Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, will make notification to State agencies upon receipt of a Food Hold and Recall from the USDA or Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

E. Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:

1. ID-ESF #11 officials coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, in providing for the safety of household pets.

2. FEMA defines Household Pet as a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and can be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

3. Service animals are animals that are individually trained to perform tasks for people with disabilities such as guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are deaf, pulling wheelchairs, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, or performing other special tasks. Service animals are working animals, not pets.

4. Animal rescue and sheltering should be conducted in conjunction with human rescue and sheltering efforts. Household pets should be sheltered near their owners to the extent possible. Owners should be expected to provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their pets during the time they are in emergency shelters. Service animals must remain with their owners during evacuation and sheltering.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. An emergency/disaster may deprive people access to food or the means to prepare food. It may disrupt the commercial food supply and distribution network, and may also destroy food products stored in the affected area. A disaster emergency is any occurrence, natural or man-caused, that causes substantial suffering to human beings, animals and/or catastrophic damage to plants and property.

B. The State of Idaho is vulnerable to a wide variety of disasters or major emergency occurrences, any of which could result in a need for disaster emergency agricultural assistance and support.

C. A disaster emergency may create a lack of accessible care, such that there is a potential for massive animal neglect or suffering due to inadequate shelter, food, water, neglect of

various natures including tying or caging animals without food, water, or shelter, and other forms of abuse or neglect, either accidental or intentional.

D. A disaster emergency may also create disease situations and post-emergency epidemics or epizootics.

E. A disaster emergency may severely impact agriculture operations within the affected area. Losses to the agriculture infrastructure may threaten the lives and health of livestock and croplands.

F. The discovery of plant or foreign animal diseases within Idaho or another state may have significant economic consequences on Idaho.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

### **A. Providing Nutrition Assistance:**

1. Within the disaster area, the following conditions may exist; significant disruption of food processing and distribution capabilities, unusable water supplies, and disruption of energy sources (e.g., gas and electricity) needed for food storage and preparation.
2. Requests for nutrition assistance (i.e. food and water) including type, amount, and destination locations, will be coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and passed to the ISDE as a Mission Request or Mission Assignment.
3. ID-ESF #11 officials will work closely with the IDEOC and ID-ESF #6 officials to locate food and provide transport of food commodities to designated staging areas around the State. ID-ESF #6 officials are responsible for food preparation and providing congregate meal service and for managing the Disaster Food Stamp Program.

### **B. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:**

1. An outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD), such as foot-and-mouth disease, will require an immediate state response involving all levels of government, and a substantial amount of state funds to support the response effort prior to any federal assistance arriving on the scene.
2. Some aspect of Idaho's agriculture economy will be impacted by any disaster emergency, natural or man-caused, where Idaho Department of Agriculture or U.S. Department of Agriculture assistance may be needed.

### **C. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:**

1. Food-borne disease surveillance and outbreak investigation will require a unified response between Federal, State, local government, and private industry.
2. A food-borne emergency in another state could necessitate a response in Idaho.
3. Public information will be coordinated with ID-ESF #15, Public Information and external affairs annex of this plan.

D. Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:

1. Citizens who are directed to evacuate the disaster area will need assistance in finding shelter for pets. Pet shelters will be co-located with human shelters as outlined in ID-ESF #6.
2. Based on the severity of the disaster or emergency, pets will be injured, lost, and/or running loose. The identification and location of pet owners will be difficult.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

Upon activation of this ID-ESF, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) emergency coordinator organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of assigned state agencies through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other requests for support based on the four core functions listed below.

### II. Response Actions

A. Providing Nutrition Assistance:

1. Coordinates with the ID-ESF #6 officials and the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) as necessary, to:
  - a. Determine the critical nutritional assistance needs of the effected jurisdiction(s) population in terms of numbers of people, their location, and useable food preparation facilities for congregate feeding based upon the following categories:
    - 1) Acute – Community experiencing severe widespread shortage of food and/or water supplies and is not able to meet its nutritional needs without immediate assistance.
    - 2) Moderate – Community experiencing mild shortages or interruptions with normal food and/or water supply and is not able to sustain normal nutritional needs without outside assistance.
    - 3) Self-Sufficient – Community fully able to maintain its nutritional needs.
    - 4) Surplus Supplies - Community fully able to maintain its nutritional needs and has excess stockpiles of food and/or water that can be re-distributed to Acute or Deficient communities.
  - b. Locate available nutritional resources (food and water commodities) within Idaho and/or through the US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS);

- c. Provide assistance in locating fresh fruits, vegetables, and grain commodities stored in warehouses limited to state-mandated product inspection;
- d. Initiate direct market procurement of critical food supplies that are available from existing inventories (i.e. Costco, Wal-Mart, Albertsons, etc);
- e. Evaluate adequacy of all available resources and prioritize provision of nutrition assistance needs (i.e. who, gets what, and when);
- f. Ensure that foods are fit for human consumption in coordination with the Idaho Department of Welfare and Idaho's District Health Departments;
- g. Establish logistical links with ID-ESF #6 officials and other organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services; and
- h. Coordinate delivery of emergency food supplies to designated staging areas.

**B. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:**

1. An actual or suspected outbreak of a foreign animal disease will be reported to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) to ensure that any requests for a Governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency is coordinated between the Idaho State Department of Agriculture Director and the Adjutant General, Chief, Idaho BHS and the USDA.
2. Coordinate an integrated state-level response to an outbreak of an economically devastating or highly contagious animal/zoonotic disease, exotic plant disease, or plant pest infestation.
3. Address the potential for outbreaks in multiple counties and provides guidance to unaffected jurisdictions in taking immediate precautionary measures within their borders.
4. Provides for the inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, pest extermination, and destruction of animals or articles found to be so infected or contaminated as to be sources of dangerous infection to humans and takes such other measures as necessary. This also includes associated facilities (e.g., barns, processing equipment, soil, and feeding and growing areas) as required.
5. Provides information and recommendations to the DRG for incidents involving an outbreak of highly contagious/zoonotic animal disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation that may require quarantine actions or that may impact intrastate/interstate commerce.
6. Coordinate with ID-ESF #8 officials on animal, veterinary, and wildlife issues in disease and natural disaster issues.
7. Assigns veterinary personnel to assist in performing veterinary preventive medicine activities, including the conducting of field investigations and the provision of technical assistance and consultation as required.

**C. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:**

1. Coordinates with the ID-ESF #8 officials, Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), and local and tribal officials, as necessary, to ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply (under Idaho State Dept of Agriculture, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and Idaho Department of Lands with U.S. Department of Agriculture jurisdictions and authorities);
2. Maintain the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter, egg, and milk processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry;
3. Evaluate the adequacy of available inspectors, program investigators, and laboratory services relative to the emergency on a geographical basis;
4. Suspend operations of meat, poultry, and egg processing plants as appropriate;
5. Conduct food-borne disease surveillance, field investigations, and laboratory analysis of food samples;
6. Coordinate recall and tracing of food products to determine the source, destination, and control and disposition of adulterated and/or contaminated products;
7. Coordinate disposal of contaminated food products; and
8. Provide inspectors and laboratory services to affected areas.

D. Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:

1. Coordinate with ID-ESF #6 officials on sheltering needs of household pets.
2. Liaison to Animal Rescue groups and Veterinary Medical Associations for animal rescue, transportation, sheltering and veterinary care.
3. Provide ISDA Subject Matter Expert (SME) on State Animal Cruelty Statute provisions to assure the safety and well-being of household pets.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

A. Plans:

1. ID-IA #5 of this plan, Animal Health Emergency Management: Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the Primary Agency for this annex which defines the roles and responsibilities of the ISDA and supporting agencies in response to an emergency event involving animals.
2. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan: Maintained by the IDHW, this plan has been developed to respond to bioterrorism, chemical terrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats in Idaho including food safety issues.



3. Idaho State Plan for Disasters Congregate Meal Service Using USDA Commodities: Maintained by the Idaho Department of Education, this plan provides guidance and information concerns meeting the needs of Idaho citizens with regard to disasters requiring group meal service at congregate meal sites as stated in 7 CFR 250.43.

B. Programs:

1. FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP9523.19) Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering: This policy identifies the expenses related to State and local governments emergency pet evacuation and sheltering activities that may be eligible for reimbursement following a major disaster or emergency declaration.

2. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (Pets Act): On October 6, 2006, President George W. Bush signed the PETS Act into law. The PETS Act amends the Stafford Act to require state and local emergency management agencies to include companion and service animals in their disaster response plans.

3. The US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS): The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) provides food assistance to those in areas affected by a disaster. This Federal assistance is in addition to that provided by State and local governments and volunteer organizations. The FNS provides emergency relief in three ways:

- a. Distributes commodity foods to shelters and other mass feeding sites;
- b. Distributes commodity food packages directly to households in need; and
- c. Authorizes State agencies to issue emergency food stamp benefits. Disaster food stamps will be managed by ID-ESF #6 Mass Care officials.
- d. Disaster Commodity Assistance: Every State and U.S. territory stores commodity foods in warehouses for use in USDA sponsored food programs such as the National School Lunch Program and the Emergency Food Assistance Program. Under the National Response Framework, FNS provides foods to disaster relief agencies to feed people at shelters and congregate feeding sites. States can also, with FNS approval, release these foods to disaster relief agencies to distribute directly to households that are in need as a result of an emergency. Such direct distribution takes place when normal commercial food supply channels, such as grocery stores have been disrupted, damaged, or destroyed, or are unable to function.

2. Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT): The National Response Framework (NRF) utilizes the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), as part of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Preparedness and Response, under Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8), Public Health and Medical Services. The Veterinary Medical Assistance Team provides assistance in assessing the extent of disruption, and the need for veterinary services following major disasters or emergencies. These responsibilities include:

- a. Assessing the medical needs of animals;
- b. Medical treatment and stabilization of animals;

- c. Animal disease surveillance;
- d. Zoonotic disease surveillance and public health assessments;
- e. Technical assistance to assure food and water quality;
- f. Hazard mitigation; and
- g. Animal decontamination.

3. The National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS): The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) manage the nation's repository of vaccines, personnel protective equipment, and other critical veterinary supplies, equipment, and services for augmenting within 24-hours State and local resources in the fight against dangerous animal diseases. The NVS has two primary goals. By 2011, it will acquire countermeasures against the first 10 of the 17 worst disease threats including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rift Valley Fever, Exotic Newcastle Disease, and Classical Swine Fever. By 2016, it will acquire countermeasures against all 17 disease threats.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

I. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the Primary Agency for this ID-ESF. This ID-ESF coordinates a wide-variety of emergency assistance programs and ISDA, as the coordinator for ID-ESF #11, organizes the primary responsible agency(s) based four core functional areas of Providing Nutrition Assistance, Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests, Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply, and Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets. The ISDA organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of assigned state agencies through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other requests for support. ISDA Divisions are described below:

A. ISDA, Division of Animal Industries: The Division of Animal Industries regulates animal disease concerns of the state and maintains liaison with BHS, the US Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), environmental protection agencies, departments and/or agencies that represent veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, industry, allied industries, non-native wildlife, humane societies, and animal control agencies. Division functions include:

- 1. Regulatory testing of animals for domestic and foreign markets, as well as the detection and control of animal diseases;
- 2. Testing milk and milk products for quality, purity, and adherence to standards of identity composition; and
- 3. Enforcement of animal quarantine rules.

B. ISDA, Division of Plant Industries: The Plant Industries Division is responsible for consumer protection, export certification, pest exclusion, control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets, the certification of organic food products, and the inspections of potato brands and potatoes at the retail outlets. Division functions include:

1. Field inspections of crops and laboratory analyses for phytosanitary certification;
2. Survey and detection of exotic pests and diseases; and
3. Registration of feeds, fertilizers, soil and plant amendments, nurseries, bee colonies, and seed dealers. The Feed and Fertilizer Lab analyzes samples for accurate label claims. The Seed Lab performs germination, tetrazolium, purity, noxious weed, cold, and other special tests for over 200 different crops from Idaho and nine (9) other western states.

C. ISDA, Division of Agricultural Resources: Designated to protect human health, the environment, and animal and wildlife species of the state from potential adverse effects of pesticides. The division is responsible for registering pesticides, pesticide applicator/chemigator training, licensing, and re-certification. Other programs conducted by this division include ground and surface water protection, worker protection, farm safety, endangered species protection, toxicological risk assessment, waste pesticide disposal, and container recycling.

D. ISDA, Engineering Services Group: The Engineering Services Group of the ISDA provides professional engineering services and consultation to the agricultural communities of Idaho. These services include:

1. Planning and designing livestock waste facilities and land treatment systems;
2. Constructing, inspecting, and approving livestock waste facilities and land treatment systems; and
3. Providing technical information regarding environmental issues.

E. ISDA, Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection Service (FF&V): FF&V inspects potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plums, prunes, and pluots for interstate shipment.

F. ISDA, Warehouses: Warehouses store and market a wide variety of agricultural commodities such as wheat, barley, oats, dry edible beans, peas, lentils and canola/rapeseed grown in Idaho. They are regulated under the Warehouse Control Program and are examined by Idaho State Department of Agriculture warehouse examiners to ensure that a warehouse operator continues to maintain a stock of agricultural commodities reflective of what has been deposited by producers. The Commodity Indemnity Fund (CIF) offers additional protection for producers in the event of a warehouse failure.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
<p>Idaho Department of Health and Welfare</p> <p>- Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection (OEFPP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IDHW OEFPP, Food Protection Program will be responsible for coordinating with the ISDA and District Health Departments to assure food safety. Major responsibilities include:</li> <li>• Act as liaison between the state epidemiologist or designee or state Epidemiology Response Team (ERT) and food safety partners such as the USDA, FDA, District Health Departments, restaurants, and food safety associations.</li> <li>• Ensure the following in coordination with the state epidemiologist or designee or state ERT in accordance with local district health department and IDHW procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Premises relevant to the outbreak are inspected;</li> <li>➢ Necessary environmental samples are taken and submitted appropriately;</li> <li>➢ Appropriate environmental investigations are conducted (together with the district environmental health staff);</li> <li>➢ Persons at risk from food-borne illness receive adequate and suitable advice;</li> <li>➢ Suitable individual control measures to prevent the spread of the disease such as restriction or exclusion from work are enacted; and</li> <li>➢ Contaminated or potentially contaminated material(s) are disposed of or rendered safe.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coordinate appropriate control measures with the District Health Department(s) to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Environmental measures, e.g., inspection, detention and seizure of suspect food;</li> <li>➢ Closure of premises and catering facilities;</li> <li>➢ Review of practices, such as restaurant practices, school or work restrictions, etc.;</li> <li>➢ Disinfection or decontamination;</li> <li>➢ Waste disposal; and</li> <li>➢ Interagency cooperation to reduce or remove source of infection, when appropriate (ISDA, DEQ).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>- Idaho Bureau of Laboratories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise on appropriate clinical, food, and environmental specimens, including sampling, transportation, and storage.</li> <li>• Perform, or arrange for, relevant microbiological investigations on samples.</li> <li>• Report and interpret results of microbiological analyses to ISDA.</li> </ul>
<p>Idaho District Health Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist IDHW and the ISDA with Control Measures to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Environmental measures, e.g., inspection, detention and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>seizure of suspect food;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Closure of premises and catering facilities;</li> <li>➤ Review of practices, such as restaurant practices, school or work restrictions, etc;</li> <li>➤ Disinfection or decontamination;</li> <li>➤ Waste disposal;</li> <li>➤ Interagency cooperation to reduce or remove source of infection, when appropriate; and</li> <li>➤ Determines which foods are fit for human consumption, and identifies potential sources of food-borne contamination.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with ID-ESF #11 Primary Agency to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Determine nutrition assistance needs;</li> <li>➤ Identify and coordinate food distribution requirements;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Request Disaster Assistance through the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance with the transportation/distribution needs for the delivery of food commodities and household pets as coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide disease surveillance in free-ranging wildlife and wildlife in zoos, parks, and other natural areas.</li> <li>• Survey for and/or dispose of contaminated items and wild animals.</li> <li>• Conduct wild animal inventories in the area of a disease event to identify susceptible species.</li> <li>• In collaboration with the State Veterinarian, collect animals, specimens, and samples for disease testing to determine presence of disease or impact of disease on wildlife.</li> <li>• In consultation and cooperation with the State Veterinarian, conduct disease control and elimination activities in wildlife.</li> <li>• Support public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency.</li> <li>• Provide biosecurity training to personnel designated for operations in the affected area based upon training provided by ISDA and USDA.</li> <li>• Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.</li> <li>• Assist ISDA with law enforcement support as requested as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex.</li> <li>• Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock or wild animals.</li> <li>• Assist with the disposal of infected livestock or wild animals.</li> </ul>

Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and approve animal burial sites.</li> <li>• Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police  - Idaho Brand Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide law enforcement support to conduct traffic checkpoints and roadblocks, and, secure quarantined areas and related sites during livestock disease emergencies.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate with local law enforcement throughout response and recovery.</li> <li>➢ Provide law enforcement support as requested.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide law enforcement support as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security</li> <li>• Serve as members of the Appraisal teams to verify ownership of indemnified animals.</li> <li>• Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and approve animal burial sites.</li> <li>• Identify and approve sites for burning animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are contaminated.</li> <li>• Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations.</li> <li>• Liaison with Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.</li> </ul>
University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Locating commodity food storage warehouses;</li> <li>➢ Coordinating transportation/distribution needs;</li> <li>➢ Determining available inventory of USDA commodity foods that can be used to support nutrition assistance needs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Non-Governmental  - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance with the transportation/distribution of food commodities and household pets.</li> </ul>
Private Industry	

- Idaho Livestock Industry Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance with the transportation and sheltering of Livestock.</li> </ul>
- Idaho Veterinary Medical Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance with veterinary care.</li> </ul>

DRAFT

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**





# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #12

### ENERGY

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Office of Energy Resources (IOER)  
Idaho Attorney General (AG)  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
- Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program (INL-OP)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)

**Local:** City and/or County Government

**Private Sector:** Public/Private Utility Companies

**Federal:** U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

To coordinate the restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, and fuel supply delivery systems. Also, this Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) will provide a systematic framework for managing energy emergencies and for preventing shortfalls from escalating to crisis situations whenever possible.

Additionally, this ID- ESF works closely to gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas

of the State and aids in meeting requests for assistance from local government, energy officials, energy suppliers, and deliverers to facilitate restoration and protection efforts.

## **II. Scope**

This ID-ESF addresses the response and recovery efforts dealing with significant disruptions in energy/utility supplies for all-hazards emergency situations whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, planned interruptions, or unusual economic or international political events. It is applicable to transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining energy systems and natural gas energy system components.

Damage to an energy system can have a rippling effect on supplies, distribution, or other transmission systems. ID-ESF #12 provides assistance to utilities, State and local government, and private organizations to overcome challenges in restoring the energy system, (i.e., fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages).

## **III. Policies**

- A. This ID-ESF will be implemented upon notification of a potential for, or occurrence of, a major disaster or emergency that affects the critical infrastructure energy systems in Idaho. The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) and the Idaho Office of Energy Resources (IOER) will work closely with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in sharing energy emergency and shortage information as well as seeking technical support.
- B. The IPUC shall forthwith direct and require all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas, including those otherwise excepted under Idaho Code §61-104, except agencies of the federal government, to file with the commission, within a designated time period, a plan for the curtailment of electric or gas consumption during an emergency (Idaho Code §61-531).
- C. The IPUC shall have authority to declare an emergency, with or without notice, upon finding that an inadequacy or insufficiency of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas threatens the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Idaho (Idaho Code §61-533).
- D. Upon declaration that such an emergency exists, the IPUC shall have authority to require all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas, except agencies of the federal government, to curtail service in accordance with the curtailment plans on file with and approved by the commission (Idaho Code §61-534).
- E. The IOER prepare, and as necessary, implement plans for the conservation and allocation of energy supplies not otherwise regulated by the IPUC during periods of shortages and supply interruptions (Governors Executive Order 2007-15).

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## **I. Situation**

A. A disaster emergency may cause shortages in energy supplies by disrupting production, transportation or delivery of electrical power, natural gas or fuel. An energy emergency can also result in shortages caused by panic buying of fuels/electricity or by higher than normal usage of energy for heating or cooling. There are many different situations that may cause an energy emergency including: flood, fire, earthquake, severe weather, equipment failure, accidents, and incidents of terrorism.

B. It is recognized that energy producers and suppliers may have plans of their own which will be used in emergency situations not contemplated in this annex. As an example, should a petroleum delivery or gas pipeline or electrical transmission line break, immediate action would be taken by the proper authority rather than waiting for a declaration of an energy emergency by the Governor. This ID-ESF will complement such plans and actions as well as local government plans and other State and Federal agency plans and programs associated with disasters or energy emergency situations.

C. Energy supplies are interdependent with one another and with other essential services. A shortage of energy in one form may cause shortages in other energy sources, and disruptions in other services. The larger the affected area, the more critical and complex are the problems. Damage to an energy system in one geographic region may affect energy supplies in other regions that rely on the same delivery system. Energy supply and transportation problems can be intrastate, interstate, and international.

D. All petroleum, coal and natural gas products used in Idaho must be imported into the State. The only energy resources produced in Idaho are electricity generated from hydro and wood waste with relatively small but increasing amounts of geothermal, wind, and biofuels. All other energy supplies and or fuel to generate the electricity must be imported.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Energy emergencies can include acute shortages caused by power outages and fuel flow disruptions. Power outages and fuel shortages may be widespread and possibly prolonged. The need to quickly and effectively respond to a specific energy shortage condition and restore equilibrium of supply as expeditiously as possible will be required.

B. In the event of an emergency affecting electric or natural gas utilities, the affected utility will implement their own emergency response/curtailment plans.

C. National and/or Statewide energy rationing or strict energy conservation measures may need to be implemented.

D. The ability to adequately inform the public of the nature, extent, and duration of an energy emergency will be required in order to gain public response acceptance and cooperation.

E. Normal and/or emergency backup communication systems will still be functional.

F. Prolonged energy shortages could cause economic hardships on the citizens and businesses of Idaho.

G. The Idaho BHS may be initially notified of an actual or pending energy emergency by the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) State Communications Center (StateComm), the Idaho State Police, local government, a utility company, or some other agency.

H. All ID-ESF #12 Primary and Support agencies and energy utilities have plans and procedures in-place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery that a given disaster or emergency may require. This includes that they develop, update, train and exercise emergency response, curtailment and recovery plans.

I. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) and integrate those principles into all the planning and response operations.

---

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

While restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the primary responsibility of the facility owners, ID-ESF #12 provides the appropriate supplemental State assistance and resources to facilitate restoration in a timely manner. Key functions under this ID-ESF are as follows:

A. The Primary ID-ESF agency will serve as the focal point within the State Government for receipt of information on actual or potential damage to energy supply and distribution systems, on requirements for system design and operations, and on procedures for preparedness, prevention, recovery, and restoration.

B. All Supporting ID-ESF agencies will assist in the planning and execution of the above mentioned activities as needed.

C. Coordinate and communicate with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) to assure the security, safety, and integrity of the Idaho's critical energy infrastructure systems.

D. Owners and operators of investor-owned (private) and public utilities systems shall be responsible for the activation of emergency response plans for appropriate allocation of resources, personnel, equipment and services to maintain or restore utility service under their control.

### **II. Initial Actions**

A. Communication and Coordination: Establish lines of communication and coordination with Idaho BHS IDEOC and ID-ESF #12 support agencies, local emergency management and public officials, public and private utilities and/or fuel suppliers to mitigate the effects of the disaster, and enhance recovery.

B. Damage Assessment: ID-ESF #12 will conduct an initial assessment to gather accurate and useful information to access and analyze the energy emergency situation and to establish situation awareness. Collect the following critical damage assessment data:

1. Identify the energy type resource involved/affected (electricity, natural gas, petroleum, etc.);
2. Identify the type of energy emergency (i.e. outage, shortage);
3. Identify the energy system critical infrastructure involved/affected (i.e. pipeline, transmission line, energy facility, etc.);
4. Identify the geographic area involved/affected;
5. Identify business, industry, institutions, and/or government operations, and the general public affected;
6. Determine the magnitude of the damage or problem and estimated shortage/outage timeframe; and
7. Determine the estimated restoration timeframe if possible.

C. Response Actions. In coordination with applicable state and local emergency management officials and private industry response agencies, ID-ESF #12 will:

1. Identify and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim energy solutions/sources of emergency fuel and power;
2. Identify requirements and establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems;
3. Develop an objective-based action plan to respond and recover from the energy emergency;
4. Coordinate the implementation of proposed response actions with the IDEOC; and
5. Coordinate the distribution, conservation, curtailment and restoration of Idaho's energy resources as needed. Measures include:
  - a. In coordination with an electric utility and ID-ESF 15, Public Information and External Affairs, request the public to reduce electricity consumption and shift consumption to off-peak hours;
  - b. Recommend state actions to conserve fuel and electric power. Load reduction measures may be implemented at state facilities, request facilities to reduce load by turning down air conditioning and water heating settings, as well as turning off unnecessary electrical equipment and lighting.

D. Public Information: Working in close coordination with ID-ESF 15, Public Information and External Affairs, ID-ESF 12 will assist in the development of press releases and/or other public information and data relating to:

1. Estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas, estimated outage time, estimated restoration time; and
2. Most importantly, what the public should do including recommendations for meeting basic survival needs.

### **III. Continuing Actions**

- A. Maintain current situational awareness and coordinate with the IDEOC, other ID-ESFs, and all other supporting agencies and organizations to provide timely and accurate energy supply forecasts, operational priorities, emergency repair and restoration of energy systems, and related information.
- B. As appropriate, work closely with the Department of Homeland Security FEMA Region-X ESF #12 representative at the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). The ESF #12 Team Leader at the RRCC coordinates assignments, actions, and other support until the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established and mission-execution responsibilities are transferred to the JFO ESF #12 Team Leader.
- C. Coordinate with technical experts on energy supply, production and delivery, and coordinate the exchange of energy information.
- D. Continue to assess fuel and electric power damage, energy supply and demand in coordination with State and local emergency management officials and private industry.
- E. Continue coordination with ID-ESF 15, Public Information and External Affairs, to provide information as relevant to the energy emergency.
- F. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
- G. Ensure that ID-ESF #12 team members and support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
- H. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports, incident action plans, and after action reviews/reports.

### **IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

- A. Plans
  1. Idaho Energy Plan. The stated objectives of the Idaho Energy Plan are to: Ensure a secure, reliable, and stable energy system for the citizens and businesses of Idaho; Maintain Idaho's low-cost energy supply and ensure access to affordable energy for all Idahoans; Protect Idaho's public health, safety, and natural environment and conserve Idaho's natural resources; Promote sustainable economic growth, job creation, and rural economic development; and Provide the means for Idaho's energy policy to adapt to changing circumstances.
  2. Idaho Energy Emergency Contingency Plan. This plan outlines the steps that may be taken if an energy shortfall or emergency declaration occurs. The steps are designed to reduce the adverse impacts of a shortage on Idaho's economy and its citizen's health

and welfare. The emergency phase level of the plan provides a support component addressing energy-related issues under a natural or man-caused disaster declaration.

3. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Standard Operating Procedure, “Electrical Energy Emergency Notification Procedure” defines when and how the BHS will notify State and local emergency management coordinators of developing electricity shortages or the implementation of rotating outages in coordination with the IPUC.

4. The Regional Curtailment Plan for Electric Energy. This plan identifies the process by which States would initiate and implement regional load curtailment and provides detailed procedures to be followed during a protracted regional electrical energy shortage. Such a shortage could result from a number of causes such as a prolonged drought; severe operational constraints, or the loss of a major thermal resource

B. Programs: Conservation, curtailment and buy-back programs that currently exist or may be developed by the Utility Companies to accomplish the necessary load reduction.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

**I. Primary Agency:** The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) is the Primary agency for ID-ESF #12. Responsibilities include but are not limited to:

A. The organization of an in-house management team(s) for electricity and natural and manufactured gas emergency management.

B. May order and is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the voluntary and mandatory curtailment programs and/or energy reduction measures by consumers during electricity and natural gas utility energy emergencies (Idaho Code §61-535).

C. Provide ID-ESF #12 staff to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center if requested by the BHS.

D. Coordinate with electric utility and natural and manufactured gas representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.

E. Develop and maintain current directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.

F. Monitor and analyze potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages and provide regular reports to the IDEOC and other relevant agencies as required.

**II. Support Agencies:** Within the ID-ESF #12, the following agencies are responsible for:

Agency	Function
Idaho Office of Energy Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsible for the organization of an in-house management team(s) for petroleum contingency management.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the implementation of the voluntary and mandatory curtailment programs and/or energy reduction measures during petroleum energy emergencies.</li> <li>• Coordinate with petroleum and biofuel suppliers/representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.</li> <li>• Develop and maintain current directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.</li> <li>• Monitor and analyze potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages and provide regular reports to the IDEOC and other relevant agencies as required.</li> <li>• Work closely with the IPUC on pipeline and railroad issues that may affect energy status.</li> </ul>
Idaho Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal review of proposed action and orders.</li> <li>• Draft orders as needed.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide coordination of state response and recovery activities.</li> <li>• Assist in providing emergency communications.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage emergency environmental response to fuel spills and other environmental hazards stemming from the flow and use of energy resources.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality - Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure state plans are in place to respond effectively to radiological events in Idaho.</li> <li>• Ensuring appropriate procedures for state participation are available in the INL Emergency Operations Center.</li> <li>• Improve Internet access to emergency data and response information for state and local responders.</li> <li>• Provide training to state and local emergency response staff.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide and/or assist traffic control.</li> <li>• Assist with road closures.</li> <li>• Assist in emergency communications.</li> <li>• Assist with energy related transportation issues.</li> </ul>
County and/or local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report major disruptions, outages, and/or damaged energy critical infrastructure to the appropriate utility, the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), and the State Communications Center (StateComm).</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a current listing of utility company key points of contact.</li> <li>• Develop a list of energy service priorities and keep utilities informed of these critical areas of service.</li> <li>• Consider back-up/redundant sources of energy including power generators for the most critical energy needs.</li> </ul>
Private Sector - Public/Private Utility Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop, exercise and update emergency response and recovery plans.</li> <li>• Train personnel for normal and emergency operations including National Incident Management System and Incident Command System training.</li> <li>• Maintain appropriate inventories of materials and supplies.</li> <li>• Install test and maintain redundant communications networks.</li> <li>• Notify the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, IPUC, and IOER and other agencies as appropriate in the event of an emergency or possible emergency situation.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement ESF #12 of the National Response Framework (NRF) if a disaster emergency shortage develops, which cannot be alleviated by the state.</li> <li>• Inform IPUC of any incidents that may affect the status of state energy supplies.</li> <li>• Forecast energy supply and demand, and provide projections of energy shortages.</li> <li>• Provide estimates of energy systems damage or deficiencies.</li> <li>• Advise local authorities on energy restoration assistance, and supply priorities.</li> <li>• Provide recovery coordination to affected parties.</li> <li>• Provide regular incident situation reports.</li> <li>• Provide a single point of access for Departmental assets and expertise.</li> <li>• Serve as an information clearinghouse on recovery assistance, funding, and emergency response resources and organizations for the energy sector.</li> <li>• Assist in the provision of temporary fuel supply.</li> <li>• Recommend conservation actions.</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #13

### PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho State Police (ISP)

**Support Agencies:**

- Idaho Attorney General (AG)
- Idaho Military Division (IMD)
  - Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
  - Idaho National Guard (IDNG)
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)
- Idaho Department of Corrections (IDOC)
- Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC)
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

To coordinate state resources used to support local law enforcement agencies during a disaster or other declared emergency. Describe the coordination between state and federal enforcement authorities.

#### II. Scope

To coordinate the delivery of state and federal law enforcement services and assistance based on requests from local or state jurisdictions during a disaster or other declared emergency.

### **III. Policies**

- A. County sheriffs and police chiefs are responsible for law enforcement within their jurisdictions.
  - B. The Idaho State Police (ISP) will respond to emergencies and disasters and perform duties within the authorities established in Idaho Code and within the limitations of available personnel.
  - C. ISP implements the Incident Command System or Unified Command upon deployment to support a request for state assistance.
  - D. Law enforcement resources reporting to an incident scene will join the existing incident command structure on the incident scene if formal command has been established.
- 

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

- A. Local law enforcement resources may become depleted at any time; this is especially true during and after a major disaster or terrorism event. Natural disasters and other emergencies in Idaho (see the Base Plan and the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan) have shown that normally available law enforcement resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize due to massive disruptions of communications, transportation, and utility systems and increased emergency calls for assistance.
- B. Local law enforcement departments and other emergency first responders will be the primary response agencies in most terrorist events (conventional, chemical, biological and radiological). They will play an important role during response to and recovery from an event.
- C. Major and catastrophic disasters will result in widespread damage to or total loss of existing civil infrastructure capabilities. Along with a significant loss of dwellings and other structures and widespread displacement of people, State and local authorities will require law enforcement assistance to provide traffic control, access control, and security at mass care facilities. In order to fully determine the magnitude of a disaster on the population and provide an immediate and effective response, an impact/needs assessment will be conducted at the earliest possible time, following a major or catastrophic disaster. The ISP will work with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and other allied agencies and assist with the impact/needs assessment within the capabilities of the department. Law enforcement personnel need to be a part of the needs assessment process. The needs assessment will consist of the following:
  - 1. Evacuations:
    - a. Some evacuations may involve large numbers of people, some of who will travel in private vehicles to reception centers while others will travel on public transportation vehicles. Additional traffic control will be necessary to ensure orderly

flow of traffic, coordination of parking at reception and registration centers, and direction to congregate care/shelter facilities.

b. The concentration of large numbers of people in congregate care facilities will necessitate additional police patrols to preserve law and order.

c. Additional law enforcement presence may be needed in the evacuated area to prevent looting.

d. Law enforcement may also be needed for access control of large areas that have been evacuated and still pose a threat to the public.

e. Some evacuations may require the relocation of incarcerated persons (prisoners). This will require coordination with Idaho Department of Corrections personnel and prison officials. The need for augmentation of regular law enforcement personnel during such a movement and possibly the establishment of a temporary detention center is anticipated.

2. Bombings, bomb threats, arson, terrorist activities, and civil disturbance incidents may require State and Federal law enforcement resources to counter these activities and to help restore normal activities at a particular location within the State. This will require coordination at the State level and a determination of needed law enforcement resources by type, quantity, location, and availability. Use of available State law enforcement resources will be allocated and the state will coordinate allocation of non-State law enforcement resources to meet requirements.

3. When confronted with emergency law enforcement activities involving terrorism, civil disturbance, illegal narcotics trafficking, or widespread-armed violence, critical law enforcement requirements must be identified. Requirements exceeding State/local government capabilities must be prioritized and reported to the Federal government. The ISP will work with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center to accomplish this task.

4. A need exists to maintain readiness or respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to people, damage or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) posture of the United States. To meet this need, the following issues should be addressed:

a. Local Chief Executives will ensure that local law enforcement resources are used prior to requesting assistance from the ID-ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Coordinator at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

b. During the preparatory period, the ISP and local law enforcement agencies will coordinate their planning efforts.

c. Non-essential functions of the ISP will cease during a national security emergency. Public safety personnel will be used to support essential functions associated with evacuation from hazard areas.

- d. The Director of the Idaho State Police will determine, which ISP essential records and personnel are to be relocated if the Governor directs a relocation of State government.
- e. Appropriate authorities should identify key facilities and other critical infrastructure that could be vulnerable. Drinking water sources, dams, power facilities, communication facilities, and government direction and control facilities must be protected from terrorist activities during the crisis period.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Large scale or statewide disasters will necessitate the coordination of all law enforcement and other emergency response agencies in order to expedite assistance to agencies and departments of government in affected areas.
- B. Even in cases of large-scale disasters, local law enforcement agencies will be the primary enforcement agency in their particular jurisdiction.
- C. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law-enforcement assistance by local officials should be coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).
- D. In extended response operations, law enforcement logistical support (vehicles and equipment) as well as personnel, may be required to serve or be used in cases of excessive use, extended stress, and hazardous conditions.
- E. Additional law enforcement support will be needed for the maintenance, control and support of evacuation traffic control patterns, community reception and care facilities and for institutions such as hospitals, prisons, and mental institutions.
- F. Each Federal, State and local law enforcement organizations established chain of command will be prepared to integrate and coordinate law enforcement activities within and between organizations during an emergency.
- G. Major disasters and other emergencies, which exceed local capabilities, have and will continue to occur in Idaho.
- H. Terrorism events may result in mass casualties and damage. Because these are crime scenes, there will be the need for additional law enforcement resources for security and investigations.
- I. Successful law enforcement operations during an emergency will require organized, interagency cooperation at all levels of government.
- J. A disaster or emergency incident will require an immediate and continuous demand for law enforcement and security. The demand may eventually exceed the capabilities of the effected local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, local government should consider how to augment local forces during large-scale disasters.
- K. Neighboring communities will assist under mutual aid agreements.

L. Neighboring states will provide assistance within the limitations and authorities that exist in mutual aid agreements, memorandums of agreement, or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

M. State law enforcement and Idaho National Guard resources also may be sought by the affected local law enforcement agencies in addition to other requested assistance. Idaho National Guard resources and State law enforcement may be requested by local law enforcement through ID-ESF #13 on a mission assignment basis.

N. Law enforcement crime scene investigation may be conducted in coordination with emergency medical and search and rescue operations in the event of a terrorism incident.

O. If sufficiently trained law enforcement resources are not available from local government sources, public or private sources within the community may be approached, including reserve elements, industrial security personnel, and volunteer groups.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

Local government is responsible for law enforcement activities within its jurisdiction. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using the Incident Command System and the Unified Command as appropriate. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law-enforcement assistance by local officials should be coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). The ID-ESF # 13 Emergency Coordinator at the IDEOC will coordinate requests for additional law enforcement assets from the state and federal government.

A. When State and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security, the Governor may apply for federal law enforcement assistance in the time of a law enforcement emergency under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance provisions of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 ("the Act"), 42 U.S.C. §10501. Under that Act, the U.S. Attorney General may provide federal assistance during a law enforcement emergency when State and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security. Available assistance may include equipment, training, intelligence information, and personnel. The Director of the Idaho State Police and the Director of the Bureau of Homeland Security will coordinate this assistance.

B. Upon request from the Governor, the President may invoke federal law to use federal military forces to suppress civil disorder resulting from defiance of state authority. In the most serious situations, the combined effort of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies may not prove adequate to maintain public order. In such cases, under the federal statutes providing for the "Enforcement of the Laws to Restore Public Order" (formerly the "Insurrection Act"), the President may use federal military forces to restore order, including through the conduct of law enforcement activities (Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S.C.).

## **II. Response Actions**

A. Initial Actions: The Idaho State Police (ISP) will respond to requests for assistance from city or county law enforcement agencies. The request may be a direct request or a request made through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). All direct requests for assistance made to ISP at the Region level must be coordinated through the ISP ID-ESF #13 representative. The ISP representative assigned to the IDEOC will coordinate all Mission Assignments for ID-ESF #13 with the ISP Region Commanders and support and allied agencies.

B. Continuing Actions: After a disaster or emergency has been declared and ID-ESF #13 has been activated, ISP will have a designated representative assigned to the IDEOC or Virtual IDEOC until ID-ESF #13 assistance is no longer needed. ISP Region Command Staff will coordinate with the county and city agencies during the entire duration of the declared disaster or emergency.

## **III. Concurrent Plans**

A. Plans: Other safety, security, and prevention plans include but are not limited to, the following:

1. Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan;
2. The Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan;
3. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
4. Emergency Alert System State Plan;
5. Idaho State Police Business Continuity Plan;
6. Idaho State Police Regional Emergency Operations Plans; and
7. Idaho Continuity of Government Plan.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency: Idaho State Police.**

- A. Perform normal law enforcement duties.
- B. Support local law enforcement operations within limits of training, resources, and availability.
- C. Provide State On-Scene Coordinator for hazardous materials spills when assigned by the Adjutant General.



D. Provide the Law Enforcement Coordinator (LEC) in instances involving weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. The LEC position is addressed in the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

E. Provide the Transportation Enforcement Coordinator (TEC) for incidents involving hazardous materials on the highways of the State of Idaho.

F. Provide direct law enforcement support and protection to the Governor.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal counsel and guidance as requested to the Idaho State Police.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Coordination of mission requests and resources through the operation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center as required.</li> <li>➢ Provide resources such as a Regional HAZMAT Response Team and technical guidance as requested.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Personnel to assist with security;</li> <li>➢ Air or ground transportation;</li> <li>➢ Deploy 101st Civil Support Team, or other, as required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Additional law enforcement officers;</li> <li>➢ Equipment, and/or other assistance as requested by the Idaho State Police and coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Technical assistance for incidents involving radioactive materials;</li> <li>➢ Technical assistance for hazardous materials incidents;</li> <li>➢ Provide monitoring equipment and technical support, as necessary and coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Traffic control assistance;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transportation and support personnel, as required and coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transportation to assist with the removal or evacuation of prisoners coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security;</li> <li>➤ Law enforcement and security related to prisoner transport and housing coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assistance with traffic control;</li> <li>➤ Assistance with law enforcement within their scope of authority;</li> <li>➤ Equipment, and/or other assistance as requested by the Idaho State Police and coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transportation to assist with the removal or evacuation of prisoners coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security;</li> <li>➤ Law enforcement and security related to prisoner transport and housing coordinated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14

### LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

---

<b>Primary Agency:</b>	Idaho Military Division (IMD) - Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
<b>Support Agencies:</b>	Idaho Department of Administration (IDA) Idaho Division of Building Safety (DBS) Idaho Department of Commerce (IDOC) Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) State of Idaho Office of the Attorney General (AG) Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) Idaho State Board of Education (ISBE) Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) Idaho State Historic Society (ISHS) Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)
<b>Non-Governmental:</b>	Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)
<b>Federal Agencies:</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)  U.S. Dept of Agriculture (USDA) - Farm Service Agency  U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)  U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

---

# INTRODUCTION

## I. Purpose

Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation provides a mechanism for coordinating Federal support to State, tribal, regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. ID-ESF #14 coordinates local, state, federal and voluntary agency programs that address identified recovery and mitigation needs of public infrastructure, citizens and the private sector and to promote stronger more resilient communities through the implementation of hazard mitigation activities in the wake of damaging events.

## II. Scope

This ID-ESF will be activated when a community in the State of Idaho is significantly impacted by any disaster event that results in a State Disaster Emergency Declaration from the Governor. Long-term recovery and mitigation programs associated with a major disaster response will be made available following a Presidentially Declared Disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act as amended. Without a Presidential Disaster Declaration, long-term recovery and mitigation assistance will be limited based on the discretion of the Governor and assistance from federal agencies other than FEMA acting under their own authorities.

A. Short-Term Recovery - a process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with the response phase. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called "short-term," some of these activities may last for weeks.

B. Long-Term Recovery - activities are those actions that enable disaster victims to begin the process of rebuilding their homes; replacing property; resuming employment; restoring businesses; permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure.

C. Mitigation - activities are those actions that reduce losses to life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from the occurrence of natural or man-caused events. This reduces the community's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact of a disaster or other emergency situation.

## III. Policies

A. Federal assistance will be requested by the Governor when the state capabilities are overwhelmed.

B. All ID-ESF #14 activities and services will be provided without regard to economic status, racial, religious, political, ethnic, disability, or other affiliation.

C. All ID-ESF #14 activities and services will be provided in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

D. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) will coordinate ID-ESF #14 activities with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and other appropriate state agencies.

E. ID-ESF #14 may be implemented when local governments are overwhelmed and request state assistance. Support provided under ESF #14 will typically be based on the results of a preliminary damage assessment survey and the impact to state and local government and will vary depending on the magnitude and type of event, and the scale of the response and recovery effort.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

Major hazard events such as severe weather, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and interface fires may cause disruption of transportation infrastructure and the delivery of services, loss of life, injury, and damage to property and critical infrastructure. These events have the potential to negatively impact all levels of government, individual citizens, private sector, and non-governmental organizations.

A. This ID-ESF is to be implemented when:

1. A state disaster emergency occurs that threatens life, property, and/or critical infrastructure;
2. A federal disaster has been declared; and/or
3. As directed by the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) Manager.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Successful recovery and mitigation operations begin during the response phase of disaster operations. These activities will not interfere with life safety, incident stabilization, or property/environmental conservation operations, but are done in coordination with these activities.

B. Initial recovery and mitigation activities will be coordinated from the IDEOC. If a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established, activities may be transferred there.

C. Community recovery issues in the wake of a disaster or emergency event are categorized as either short-term recovery (up to three months) or long-term recovery (over three months) issues.

D. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) will use a workforce of state employees and temporary employees to implement recovery programs. These employees will be supervised by the appropriate BHS program manager. The BHS Recovery Program

Manager will be responsible for acquiring and supervising the necessary staff to support all recovery programs.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

A. Initially, long-term recovery and mitigation operations will be coordinated at the IDEOC. In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the coordination of these activities will transition to the appropriate units within the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (Recovery Unit and Mitigation Unit). In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act (Stafford Act), recovery and mitigation assistance will be limited to assistance authorized under the State Disaster Proclamation and supporting implementation memorandum. This assistance may also include federal relief programs that are authorized independently from the Stafford Act, and assistance from non-governmental organizations.

B. The BHS recovery and mitigation staff will coordinate activities with the appropriate state and federal agencies to leverage available federal programs to include:

1. FEMA Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistant Grant program;
2. FEMA Individual Assistance Programs-Housing, Other Needs Assistance;
3. Small Business Administration Loan Programs;
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Crisis Counseling Program;
5. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Disaster Assistance Programs;
6. U.S. Housing and Urban Development Programs;
7. U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Administration Programs;
8. Disaster Unemployment Assistance;
9. Social Security Benefits;
10. Veterans Benefits; and
11. Internal Revenue Service Tax Services.

C. When documented damage goes beyond the limited recovery capability of the State the IDEOC Planning Section and appropriate BHS recovery staff will develop a request for a Presidential Disaster Proclamation on behalf of the Governor.

D. BHS recovery personnel and mitigation personnel will participate in joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) surveys. In the event the President issues a disaster declaration the State Coordinating Officer, Public Assistance Officer, Individual Assistance Officer and State Hazard Mitigation Officer will coordinate long-term recovery and mitigation activities with federal agencies at the Joint Field Office.

## **II. Preparedness Actions**

A. The Bureau of Homeland Security will:

1. Perform annual review and revision of the IA, PA, FMAG, and HMGP Administrative plans;
2. Coordinate with appropriate state agencies to ensure an understanding of recovery program changes and issues; and
3. Coordinate with IDAVOAD agencies to ensure an understanding of capabilities and responsibilities.

## **III. Response Actions**

A. Initial Actions:

1. Prepare program agreements with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the Public Assistance Officer, the Individual Assistance Officer and/or the Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO), and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).
2. Review statewide damage assessments.
3. Prepare event specific mitigation strategy in conjunction with the Public Assistance (PA) Program, Individual Assistance (IA) Program, SCO, FHMO, and the FCO.
4. Hire and train recovery program support staff.
5. Implement recovery programs in accordance with approved administrative plans.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Coordinate with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and IA Program Manager regarding properties flagged as being substantially damaged.
2. Meet with insurance representatives, flood plain administrators, and building officials regarding substantial damage.
3. Train outreach personnel in mitigation techniques.
4. Train damage inspectors in determination of substantial damage to structures.
5. Train damage inspectors to look for mitigation opportunities.

6. Train local representatives of the Project Worksheet (PW) inspection team (locals) for small projects to look for mitigation opportunities.
7. Incorporate findings of hazard mitigation teams into the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan and appropriate local mitigation plans.
8. Meet with outreach workers and inspectors to identify needs.
9. Review PWs with PA program manager to identify mitigation opportunities.
10. Coordinate substantial damage issues.
11. Coordinate with other state agencies to manage appropriate programs and to send/receive status updates.
12. Manage and administer long-term recovery and mitigation programs.

#### **IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

##### **A. Plans:**

1. State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan: A statewide plan for identifying hazards and vulnerabilities, and enumerating strategies for reducing losses resulting from damaging events. This plan is the basis for eligibility for federal assistance beyond emergency work.
2. State of Idaho Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance Grant Administrative Plan: A statewide plan for administering the State and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) and Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) programs. This plan is intended to support the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) and the Public Assistance Program authorized by the Stafford Act and state law.
3. Individual Assistance – Other Needs Assistance Plan: This plan sets forth the organization, staffing, and procedures for administration of the Individuals and Households Program (IHP), Other Needs Assistance (ONA), in the State of Idaho subsequent to a major disaster declaration by the President. This plan is intended to meet the requirements of 44CFR §206.120.

##### **B. Programs:**

1. Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Mitigation Program: Sustained action to reduce loss to life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from natural or man-caused disaster emergencies on a long-term basis. Components of this program include:
  - a. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM): An annual national competitive grant program to provide funding to local governments, state agencies, tribal governments and certain private non-profit organizations to reduce potential future losses from natural hazards. The program is administered through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.



- b. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Mitigation program available to local governments, state agencies, tribal governments and certain private non-profit organizations to reduce potential future losses from natural hazards following a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Stafford Act. The amount of funding available through this program is set at 15% of eligible disaster costs. It is administered through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.
  - c. Flood Mitigation Grant Program (FMA): An annual national competitive flood mitigation grant program that provides funding for flood mitigation projects that reduce losses to properties insured through the NFIP. Annual funding is tied to the total NFIP premium value for the State of Idaho.
- 2. Idaho Individual Assistance Program: Individual Assistance is a FEMA program available following a major Presidential Disaster Declaration if requested/justified that includes several types of assistance designed to aid disaster victims with temporary housing, repairing damage to homes, replacing destroyed homes, and other needs to include; repair/replacement of personal property, transportation, medical/dental expenses and funeral costs.
  - 3. Idaho Public Assistance Program provides assistance to State, Tribal and local governments with repair to damaged public property and emergency/response related costs following major disasters declared by the President.
  - 4. Fire Management Assistance Grant Program is available to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

## **V. References**

### **A. State:**

- 1. The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001).
- 2. Governor's Executive Order 2006-10 and 2003-11.

### **B. Federal:**

- 1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- 2. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234, as amended.
- 3. Floodplain Management, Presidential Executive Order 11988.
- 4. Protection of Wetlands, Presidential Executive Order 11990.
- 5. Federalism, Presidential Executive Order 12612.

6. Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction, Presidential Executive Order 12699.
  7. Environmental Justice, Presidential Executive Order 12898.
  8. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Part 206, Subparts M and N.
  9. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Part 13, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments.
  10. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Part 10, National Environmental Policy Act.
  11. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Part 208, Subpart D.
  12. FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 9.
  13. National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470.
  14. Endangered Species Act References, 16 U.S.C. § 1531.
  15. Federal Register FMAGP Final Rule Notice.
- 

## RESPONSIBILITIES

**I. Primary Agency:** The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the primary agency and will coordinate state agency assistance (and local federal agency assistance), prepare reports and assessments based on that assistance, and provide the State, Public Assistance Officer, Individual Assistance Officer and Mitigation Officer for federal disasters.

**A. BHS Plans Section will:**

1. Manage all state disaster emergency proclamations issued by the Governor to keep them current in support of disaster recovery programs.
2. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.
3. Coordinate the termination of all state disaster emergency proclamations issued by the Governor when they are no longer needed to support disaster recovery operations.

**B. BHS Public Assistance personnel will:**

1. Manage all state and federal disaster recovery and fire management assistance grant programs.
2. Assist the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) during response and recovery phases.

3. Provide disaster recovery training for state and local jurisdiction representatives.
4. Participate in the damage assessment process to identify the need for a presidential request for assistance under sections 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
5. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance for the Public Assistance and FMAG programs.
6. Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations.
7. Provide training of personnel involved in defining public assistance recovery projects to aid in the identification of cost-effective opportunities to incorporate mitigation into projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

C. BHS Individual Assistance personnel will:

1. Participate in the damage assessment process to identify the need for a presidential request for assistance under sections 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
2. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance for the Individual Assistance programs.
3. Assist the Idaho Emergency Operations Center Situation Unit by providing information about values at risk from the disaster event.
4. Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations including but not limited to:
  - a. Community Relations.
  - b. Crisis Counseling.
  - c. Other Needs Assistance Program.
  - d. Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD).
5. Conduct training.
6. Coordinate with federal programs available to help individuals and families.

D. Hazard Mitigation personnel will:

1. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance programs.
2. Assist the Idaho Emergency Operations Center Situation Unit by providing information about values at risk from the disaster event.
3. Coordinate HAZUS loss estimation modeling to assist in defining the disaster impact.

4. Participate in damage assessment process to identify opportunities for mitigation projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
5. Provide training of personnel involved in damage assessment to ensure that reporting includes awareness of causes of observed damage that could result in mitigation projects.
6. Provide training of personnel involved in defining public assistance recovery projects to aid in the identification of cost-effective opportunities to incorporate mitigation into projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
7. Support community mitigation outreach activities by providing training and technical information on cost-effective mitigation actions to personnel involved in individual assistance programs, local governments, citizens and the private sector organizations.
8. Coordinate the implementation of appropriate elements of the State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan.
9. Provide training of personnel involved in community mitigation outreach.
10. Convene interagency hazard mitigation teams for site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.
11. Identify appropriate hazard mitigation projects and provide technical assistance in developing mitigation projects.
12. Implement the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).
13. Assist in coordination of the environmental and historic preservation reviews of mitigation projects.
14. Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations.
15. In coordination with FEMA develop disaster specific mitigation report and strategies.

**II. Support Agencies:** The following support agencies may be requested to provide the indicated assistance, depending on the nature of the disaster emergency and its extent:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structural inspection services for potential shelter facilities.</li> </ul>
Idaho Division of Building Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for building and infrastructure issues.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance to individuals for disaster programs as part of their non-disaster programs, i.e. Food stamps, case management, Medicare/Medicaid, crisis counseling.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues.</li> <li>➤ Support through other grant programs that are available through Commerce i.e. Community Block Grants Technical assistance for long-term recovery issues.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coordinate and manage the SBA programs for communities, business and individuals.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Board of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Academic personnel for assessment of hazards.</li> <li>➤ Academic and professional personnel for coordinating the activities of investigators for scientific research.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Technical assistance for infrastructure issues.</li> <li>➤ Technical assistance for water quality issues.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for in-stream or stream bank projects.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Technical assistance for wildland fire issues.</li> <li>➢ Technical assistance for mapping.</li> <li>➢ Technical assistance and information to support state application for the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for NFIP issues, in-stream or stream bank projects, dam safety issues, water impacts on communities, and for mapping.</li> </ul>
Idaho Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Manage an information clearinghouse for scientists and researchers in the event that it is required.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for geologic and landform issues, and mapping.</li> </ul>
State of Idaho Office of the Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance for legal aspects of risk management and loss reduction issues.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for transportation infrastructure issues and mapping.</li> </ul>

Idaho State Historic Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for historic and cultural issues.</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental Organizations - IDAVOAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.</li> <li>• Coordination of mitigation outreach.</li> <li>• Participation in Long Term Recovery Committee.</li> <li>• Coordinate support for unmet needs of individuals during response and recovery with voluntary agencies.</li> <li>• Participate in conference calls to report needs and support provided.</li> </ul>
Local Federal Agencies	<p>Agencies with a state presence i.e. Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Geological Survey, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance regarding hazard assessment and loss reduction.</li> </ul>
Federal DHS-Federal Emergency Management Agency, Small Business Administration, Health and Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of presidentially declared programs for individuals and households.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for individual assistance, public assistance and mitigation programs.</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**





# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #15

## PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD) Public Affairs Officer  
(Serving as the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Public Information Officer)

**Support Agencies:** Other State of Idaho agencies with Public Information Officers

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

ID-ESF #15 ensures that sufficient state-level assets are deployed during disasters, emergencies or statewide incidents to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected populations, governments, legislators and the media.

#### II. Scope

A. This ID-ESF applies to natural or man-caused disaster emergencies that threaten the state. Those may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Natural Hazards: Earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, and other severe storms, major blizzards and extreme cold temperatures, drought and prolonged heat wave, wildland urban interface fires, landslides, infectious disease outbreaks, etc;
2. Technological Hazards: Urban fires, structure collapse, explosions, dam failures, power outages, release or spills of hazardous materials, and radiological emergencies such as nuclear power plant incidents; and
3. National Security Hazards: Sabotage, civil disorders, terrorism, international crisis, and enemy attack.

B. ID-ESF #15 coordinates state actions to be taken to provide required public affairs support to local, state and federal disaster response elements. ID-ESF #15 provides

assistance to all state agencies that may require public affairs support, or whose public affairs assets may be employed during or a major disaster or emergency in the state of Idaho.

C. The provisions of ID-ESF #15 apply to Governor's Declarations, Stafford Act Declarations, National Response Framework responses and any other situations designated by authority of the Office of the Governor or the Adjutant General, Chief of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

D. This ID-ESF is organized into the following functional components:

1. Public Affairs;
2. Community Relations; and
3. Congressional/Legislative Affairs.

E. The primary functions of each of these areas are described in "RESPONSIBILITIES" below.

### **III. Policies**

A. Planning for external communications functions recognizes state agency and county government responsibilities for providing timely public information. If state agencies and county governments are unable to provide timely public information to those affected by emergencies, disasters or incidents of national significance, the Federal Government may be called upon to assist in providing vital health and safety information to the affected population.

B. External communications efforts shall be coordinated to support the dissemination of a unified message as directed by the Office of the Governor or the Adjutant General, Chief of the Idaho BHS.

C. Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) teams may be activated by the Governor's office, using support agencies, to work both at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and/or other locations throughout the state as needed.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. Idaho is a diverse state which can be adversely affected by a multitude of hazards, emergencies, and disasters. Effective Emergency Public Information (EPI) is needed to assist the citizens of Idaho and respective communities impacted by these threats.

B. During a disaster emergency, the news media will report the possibility of evacuating people from hazard areas to lower risk reception areas. Local newspapers, radio, and TV

will play a major role in keeping the public informed concerning basic survival procedures and evacuation requirements.

C. Due to the possible complexities of response in certain natural or technological events, additional plans and procedures may be utilized for these situations.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Personnel operating under this plan must be familiar with the provisions of this ID-ESF during a major disaster or emergency in the state of Idaho.

B. Widespread or major disaster emergencies may result in state and national media coverage. This will place a tremendous demand on state public information resources. In the case of catastrophic events, worldwide media attention would be expected.

C. At the state level, in any disaster emergency, the news media are considered a logical extension of the disaster emergency response operation. The right of the media to inform the public in any disaster emergency is fully recognized by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

D. State disaster emergency management officials can sustain a partnership role with the media by providing timely, accurate information on an ongoing basis throughout the disaster emergency period.

E. An integral step to facilitate timely and accurate media coverage is the appointment of a designated Public Information Officer (PIO) to serve as the official point of contact for the press in any disaster emergency.

F. In a multiple-agency response, more than one PIO may be utilized. Release of information will be coordinated, as necessary, among the various agencies and the PIOs.

G. Federal officials may be on-site and be asked to assist with public information. Such federal agencies will provide coordinated PIO support, as necessary.

H. In a major disaster emergency affecting multiple states, Idaho's PIO functions will be coordinated with multiple information outlets. These could include a national Joint Information Center (JIC) in Washington, D.C., a state field JIC in the impacted area, and similar JICs in the other affected states.

I. During the actual or impending disaster emergency, the public will expect state government officials to provide accurate and detailed information relating to safety and survival measures and protection of property actions.

J. In disaster emergencies that strike rapidly, without warning, the public information system may not have the time to react swiftly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard.

K. An effective public information program will reduce casualties, property damage, and limit inquiries to disaster emergency response agencies.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

A. During disasters and/or emergencies, the Governor's Office shall provide policy guidance for the dissemination of all emergency public information, along with designation of the official State Spokesperson to brief the news media.

B. The BHS PIO shall coordinate with the Governor's Office on release of all emergency public information during the crisis.

1. At the onset of the disaster emergency, the BHS PIO can be expected to be positioned at the IDEOC. The IDEOC will serve as the official point of contact for the media for the duration of most disaster emergencies (i.e., those with limited response needs). A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be set up near the IDEOC to facilitate media contacts. Possible locations for a JIC at Gowen Field include the Indoor Pavilion or in building 442.

2. The State JIC serves as the means for coordinating state level information activity with the Governor's Office and other response organizations prior to release to the media. The JIC also functions as a 'one-stop-shopping' center where the media can get the most recent official information concerning the disaster emergency and related events. The facility can provide the media with a summary of the disaster emergency situation and the response procedures the state is undertaking in conjunction with federal, local, and private sector organizations. The BHS PIO will activate a State JIC near its IDEOC in the event of a large-scale disaster emergency that requires the coordination of information among multiple response organizations. The BHS PIO (or other designated lead PIO) at the JIC will supervise other State PIO staff assigned there.

3. Once the JIC has been established, the BHS PIO Coordinator shall contact the public affairs staff for the Supporting Agencies and report on the operational status of either the state of the IDEOC and/or the JIC. Depending on the nature, surge and scope of the incident, all state agencies will be expected to support the JIC operations. These staff members will also be expected to serve in Subject Matter Experts roles. Responsibilities of State PIOs - State PIO activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Handle media inquiries on the phone;
- b. Staff rumor control unit or team;
- c. Help draft news releases and broadcast radio actualities;
- d. Media monitoring to monitor media broadcasts and web postings for accuracy and message;
- e. Web page development for the disaster;

- f. Develop scripting and approved messages for designated hotline operators; and
  - g. In many instances, a PIO may be asked to do the initial on-camera interviews and they should be prepared for this.
- 
- 4. In the event of a substantial disaster emergency, which would trigger a Presidential Declaration and federal assistance, the BHS PIO will work initially from the IDEOC and may then co-locate with other state and federal response personnel at a Joint Field Office (JFO) when that site has been activated. The BHS PIO will issue news releases and media statements with federal personnel from a JIC operating in the JFO.
  - 5. The State JIC will accommodate a large gathering of the state and national press at the onset of the disaster emergency incident. Media briefings will be conducted by a designated state spokesperson or the BHS PIO.
  - 6. Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) teams will be comprised of public information officers from various State of Idaho agencies, and will be utilized in JIC operations to coordinate information with local, state, and federal response personnel before release to the public and news media.
  - 7. PIOs will focus efforts on vital lifesaving information and the actions Idaho State Government has undertaken as an overall unit to respond to the disaster emergency.
  - 8. Activation of the State JIC shall be in accordance with the procedures outlined in the JIC. Guidelines for operation of the JIC are maintained by the BHS PIO.
  - 9. The State JIC also may be activated for other crisis situations, which simply draw a major response from the state and national media (hostage or terrorist action, etc.)
  - 10. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials may activate a national JIC in Washington, D.C. and a primary field JIC in or near the impacted area of the state. This is normally at or near the Joint Field Office (JFO). The field JIC, once activated, will then become the lead news facility for state-federal Emergency Public Information operations.
- C. Public information will be disseminated using all media methods: television, radio, newspapers, and wire services.
- D. The BHS PIO will release overall information about:
- 1. All counties affected by the disaster emergency;
  - 2. What the state is doing to respond to the disaster emergency; and
  - 3. Most importantly, WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD DO.
- E. Information will be prepared and released to the media in accordance with established news release procedures on information gathering, verification, and news dissemination.
- F. Emergency public information will be disseminated during a crisis through numerous channels and methods including but not limited to:

1. Timely news releases to television and radio stations;
2. Periodic media briefings or news conferences;
3. Pre-formatted safety, survival, and shelter tips relevant to the disaster emergency;
4. Press kits and background news stories;
5. Pamphlets and literature addressing the hazard or situation;
6. Hotlines; and
7. Internet web pages.

G. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated, if needed, in accordance with the State EAS Operational Plan. Back-up plans provide for public address systems and leaflets, which can be used for the dissemination of information if EAS is not operational.

H. A rumor control section will answer inquiries from the public and monitor public media broadcasts to ensure that the public is receiving accurate information.

I. Dissemination of information will be in English and any other languages deemed necessary to reach all the population. Should a need arise, the BHS PIO will see that emergency public information materials are prepared for the visually and hearing impaired, and the non English-speaking population.

J. The BHS PIO will coordinate with local disaster emergency management PIOs (or other local officials) in preparing instructions for evacuation from a high-risk area (due to flooding, dam failure, etc.). Should the Governor decide to implement evacuation, the BHS PIO will coordinate with risk and host county personnel to have camera-ready EPI publications printed and readily distributed. These materials shall indicate:

1. The population at risk, evacuation routes, staging areas, pick-up points for evacuees without personal transportation, and location of shelters.
2. Types and quantities of clothing, food, medical items, etc. that evacuees should bring.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Actions:**

1. Notify public officials;
2. Assess the situation and call up necessary PIO personnel resources;
3. Set-up teams: media triage, media monitoring, press release and information gatherers, hotline scripting, web development, and a PIO to oversee interagency coordination and communication;

4. Develop materials to address the situation: press releases, web pages, talking points, hotline scripts, etc; and
5. Schedule media briefings at the onset of a developing situation. Work closely and prepare a designated spokesperson for initial interview as this initial interview often sets the tone for continued media coverage.

**B. Continuing Actions:**

1. Consistently update all public information materials from the teams mentioned above; and
2. Schedule media updates according to the situation at hand, usually one in the morning and one in the afternoon. These updates can be conducted by either the PIO, the designated spokesperson, or both.

**III. Demobilization**

- A. Upon termination of the incident, the ESF-15 Coordinator shall close-out activities within the JIC and release staff.
- B. Should the situation warrant it, staff from the Public Affairs Office (422-5268) will relocate from the IDEOC to the Joint Field Office (JFO) if required, to continue to support public affairs community relations missions.
- C. All personnel who work in support of ESF-15 shall participate in all After-Action Reviews.
- D. Public Affairs will work to incorporate AAR recommendations into planning documents and standard operating procedures.

**IV. Administration and Logistics**

- A. Administrative support, including adequate supplies, will be accomplished through the IDEOC.
- B. The BHS PIO will ensure efficient administration of emergency public information activities.
- C. A chronological file and log of all news releases will be maintained at the IDEOC and the JIC.
- D. Security may be required at the JIC.
- E. The BHS PIO will provide specialized forms, news release formats, etc.
- F. The BHS PIO maintains an updated media resource list.

**V. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

- A. Plans:

## 1. The National Response Framework:

a. Emergency Support Function 15, External Affairs: This ESF ensures that sufficient Federal assets are deployed to the field during incident requiring a coordinated Federal response to provide accurate, coordinated, timely and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including special needs population.

b. Public Affairs Support Annex: This annex describes the interagency policies and procedures used to rapidly mobilize Federal assets to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public in response to incidents requiring a Federal response.

## 2. FEMA's Emergency Support Function 15, Standard Operating Procedures "July 2006".

B. Programs: Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team: Public Information Officers of each state agency are collaterally assigned to the State's Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team Program during emergencies and disasters. PIER Team members provide a level of public information expertise not otherwise available to state and local jurisdictions. Public Information Officers will train and exercise under the auspices of the Bureau of Homeland Security. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, Joint Information Centers, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. GENERAL

A. Primary Agency for Public Affairs: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, Public Affairs.

1. The Public Affairs Officer for BHS shall serve as the primary ESF-15 Coordinator. PIO staff, from identified state agencies will serve as the primary JIC staffers. Upon a request being made by the Chief of Public Affairs for BHS, both the ESF-15 Coordinator and JIC staff duties may be assumed or supplemented by other state agencies.

2. The ESF-15 Coordinator will coordinate public affairs resources until it is determined by the Chief and/or Director of BHS that they are no longer necessary.

3. BHS Public Affairs will provide support to ESF-15 activities and missions by:

a. Coordinating messages between county, state and federal governments and personnel through the JIC.

b. Gathering incident information.

c. Providing incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, businesses directly or indirectly affected by the incident.



- d. Monitoring news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated to the public.
- e. Coordinating appropriate special projects such as news conferences and press operations for incident-area tours by government officials and other dignitaries.
- f. Providing support and advice to the Chief and Director of BHS.
- g. Overseeing the key functions of media relations.

**B. Primary Agency for Community Relations:**

1. The Bureau of Homeland Security will serve as the primary Community Relations (CR) coordinator.
2. The Community Relations (CR) function of BHS will provide support to ESF-15 activities and missions by:
  - a. Preparing an initial CR Plan, with incident-specific guidance and objectives at the beginning the incident.
  - b. Conducting the CR function in a joint manner between local, state and federal personnel. Field teams are organized and dispersed throughout the affected area. The composition of the field teams should include people from the county(s) as well as the cultural, racial, and ethnic makeup of the affected population (including languages spoken) is taken into consideration to the extent possible when making field team assignments.
  - c. Coordinating closely with the affected counties to identify community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, educational, business, labor, ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, to identify unmet needs, to establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and to facilitate collaborative local, state and federal planning and mutual disaster recovery support.

**C. Primary Agency for Legislative Affairs:**

1. The Bureau of Homeland Security will serve as the primary Legislative Affairs (LA) coordinator.
2. The LA function will provide support to ESF-15 missions by:
  - a. Working with the Legislative Liaison from the Governor's Office, contact will be established with Congressional/Legislative offices representing affected areas to provide information on incident activities in order to ensure an understanding of how the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) is coordinating response and recovery activities.
  - b. The State IDEOC-JIC will provide electronic copies of Talking Points and Situation Reports to the Legislative Affairs Liaison on a daily basis. Legislative

Affairs will be responsible for disseminating this information to Congressional/Legislative leaders.

- c. Organizing an initial Congressional/Legislative briefing as soon as feasible and conducting daily briefings thereafter.
- d. Arranging for Incident site visits for Members of Congress and their staff.
- e. Responding to Congressional inquiries.
- f. Assisting in the development of written materials for presentations and making Congressional notifications.
- g. Coordinating with Idaho BHS Operations and Recovery personnel on all Congressional affairs issues to ensure coordination of efforts.

**II. Support Agencies:** Any and all other State of Idaho agencies with Public Information Officers.

Agency	Function
All State Departments and Agencies with Public Information Officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Public Information Officers of each state agency are collaterally assigned to the State's Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team Program during emergencies and disasters. Public Information Officers will train and exercise under the auspices of the Bureau of Homeland Security. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, Joint Information Centers, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions.</li></ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #16

### MILITARY SUPPORT

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)

**Support Agency:** National Guard Bureau (NGB)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

This annex will outline the assets, capabilities, and actions of the Idaho National Guard to support civilian authorities in the event of a natural or man-caused disaster emergency.

#### II. Scope

This annex is for military support for emergencies occurring within the state that are beyond the capabilities of local authorities to control. It does not include planning and support for fires, except when the Idaho National Guard is ordered to State Active Duty (SAD) by the Governor during fire operations.

Idaho National Guard (IDNG) forces include the Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) and Idaho Air National Guard (IDANG).

#### III. Policies

- A. The Commanding General – Idaho (CG-ID) commands all IDNG forces.
- B. Committed IDNG forces are commanded by military personnel. IDNG forces will not be placed under the command of federal, state, or local civil authorities.
- C. Unit integrity will be maintained when feasible. Control of all IDNG resources will remain in the military chain-of-command.

D. Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) will be used to supplement, not substitute, state and local authorities in the protection and preservation of life, property, and the restoration and maintenance of law and order.

E. IDNG soldiers who are members of fire, police, or other disaster emergency-type services in any county or city affected by the disaster emergency may be excused from military duty to perform civilian duties if requested by city or county officials and as coordinated through the Commanding General.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

Disaster emergencies, natural or man-caused, can occur within Idaho that are beyond the capabilities of local authorities to control.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. State disaster emergencies can and will occur at anytime with little or no warning.

B. The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan has been implemented and the Governor has declared a disaster emergency in the affected area.

C. A properly constituted local, county, state, or federal government will remain in existence for the direction and control of government agencies.

D. IDNG resources for MSCA will be provided when requested by civil authorities through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

E. The IDNG will normally be called upon for support after local, city, and county governments have exhausted all civilian resources. IDNG will support and withdraw troops and equipment as soon as possible.

F. The 101st WMD CST is best deployed in a near simultaneous synchronization with the HAZMAT Regional Response Teams versus in a linear sequential manner. The primary purpose is to hasten deployment times and critical analysis time in a WMD response.

---

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

Idaho National Guard (IDNG) forces will provide military support to civil authorities under any state disaster emergency, which is of such nature and scope to require assistance.

IDNG forces will provide military resources in support of civil authorities. All resources necessary will be provided as rapidly as possible to provide for the protection and preservation of life, property, and the restoration and maintenance of law and order.

Located in armories and facilities throughout the state, the IDNG has the capability to provide varied assets to support civil authorities in the event of a disaster emergency.

## **II. Coordinating Instructions:**

- A. Forward all requests for military support to the Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) at the Joint Operations Center (JOC). The JOC is staffed 24/7 and can be reached at (208) 272-5755, email [joc@id.ngb.army.mil](mailto:joc@id.ngb.army.mil).
- B. Task Force and/or Joint Task Force Commanders will select Command Post/Emergency Operations Center (CP/EOC) locations in coordination with the supported civil authorities and notify the JOC of CP/EOC locations and telephone numbers.
- C. Task Force and/or Joint Task Force Commanders will establish operational liaison with supported civil authorities.
- D. In extreme disaster emergencies when a delay may cause loss of life and/or major property damage, or when communications with higher headquarters is not possible, unit commanders in the affected area may employ IDNG resources and report such actions to the JOC and their higher headquarters.
- E. Telephone is the primary means of communication. Alternate means, in priority, are radio, E-mail, and then messenger.
- F. Report withdrawal of committed IDNG forces or termination of missions to the JOC and supported civil authorities.

## **III. Response Actions**

- A. Initial Actions: Mission requests and assignments are given to the IDNG through BHS. The state is divided into six districts recognized by the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) and the Idaho State Police for planning and executing disaster emergency support operations. The IDNG has divided responsibility for those six districts into four Task Force (TF) areas to enhance organizational continuity, command, and control. Each Task Force in the area will:
  - 1. Establish initial operational liaison with supported civil authorities;
  - 2. Conduct initial informal planning to support civil authorities;
  - 3. On order, provide military assistance with assigned units in actual disaster emergencies within the area; and
  - 4. On order, assume responsibility of additional areas and/or operational control of additional units.

### III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

#### A. Plans:

1. Defense Support to Civil Authorities Plan:
  - a. ID ARNG 500-1-1;
  - b. ID ANG 10-8101; and
  - c. ID MD 8.
2. The National Response Framework.
3. Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

#### B. Programs:

1. "Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004." Idaho Code §46-1001.
2. "Idaho Hazardous Substance Response Act." Idaho Code §39-7101.
3. "Assignments of all Hazard Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery to State Agencies", Governor's Executive Order 2006-10.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

**I. Primary Agency:** The Joint Force Headquarters Idaho (JFHQ-ID) is the primary agency and will coordinate Idaho National Guard response.

#### A. Joint Force Headquarters – Idaho (JFHQ-ID):

1. To command and control all National Guard units assigned to the state to provide trained, equipped and ready forces capable of mobilizing and deploying in support of their federal and state mission and, when required, conduct missions authorized by the National Command Authority and/or the Governor.
2. Perform Idaho National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) training to respond to State and Federal emergencies.
3. On order, can act as a joint services headquarters for national-level response efforts during contingency operations.
4. On order, provide forces to support IDNG requirements.
5. On order, provide personnel and equipment to support an Idaho BHS initial damage assessment team.

6. On order, identify and establish a Task Force and/or Joint Task Force to be deployed forward in support of incident.

B. Task Force (TF-ID) and/or Joint Task Force - Idaho (JTF-ID):

1. Provides command and control of all state military assets deployed in support of civil authorities, or a specific incident, and facilitates the flow of information between the Joint Force Headquarters - Idaho (JFHQ-ID) and the deployed units.
2. The TF-ID and/or JTF-ID Commander works closely with the local incident commander in an effort to maintain situational awareness of local, state, and federal actions, ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of response, support, and safety activities.
3. As the senior military commander on the scene, the TF-ID and/or JTF-ID Commander are also responsible for the safe and efficient employment of all assigned military forces.
4. If additional forces are required, the TF-ID and/or JTF-ID commander can request that the JFHQ-ID activate and deploy additional units.

C. Joint Operations Center (JOC):

1. Provide JFHQ-ID the capability to exercise command and/or control over all assigned, attached, or operationally aligned forces responsible for homeland defense within the geographic confines of Idaho.
2. Working in close coordination with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and the Idaho Emergency Operations Center:
  - a. Support civil authority with capabilities and forces for homeland security and/or domestic emergencies through situational awareness, asset management, operational planning capabilities, in a 24/7 environment; and
  - b. Establish and maintain communications with Federal & State Agencies to provide information, command and control, and situational awareness in emergency situations as well as day-to-day operations.

D. Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS):

1. Maintain communications with the Idaho BHS for monitoring of potential disaster emergencies that will require IDNG support.
2. On order, provide Joint Force Headquarters – Idaho Liaison Officer (LNO) to the BHS as required.
3. Identify IDNG units with support capabilities/functions.
4. Prepare and submit all required reports to the National Guard Bureau.

E. 116th Cavalry Brigade:

1. On order, provide equipment and soldiers to support BHS mission assignments.
2. Provide a liaison officer to the Joint Operations Center (JOC), if required.
3. On order, assume command and control of forces deployed for Defense Support for Civil Authorities (DSCA) support.

F. 1-183rd Army Aviation:

1. On order, provide equipment and soldiers to support BHS mission assignments.
2. Provide a liaison officer to the JOC, if required.
3. On order, assume command and control of forces deployed for MSCA support.

G. 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD - CST):

1. The Commander of the 101<sup>st</sup> WMD CST seeks approval from the Commanding General (CG), Idaho National Guard through the Joint Chief of Staff in the event CST capabilities are requested within Idaho. This process is initiated and conducted via State Communications classification calls and in accordance with the Idaho Hazardous Materials Response Plan (yellow book).
2. It is feasible that the CST could be directed by the CG to support another state in the region and/or nation.
3. Mission Statement: On Order, the 101st WMD CST deploys to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE incident site by identifying CBR agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.
4. The CST provides several specialized resources and subject matter experts in the following broad functional areas:
  - a. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high Explosive (CBRNE) response, detection, monitoring and analysis.
  - b. Medical Liaison with emergency medical technicians and public health officials.
  - c. Hazard Assessment to include consequence management hazard plume modeling.
  - d. On site technical decontamination for first responders.
  - e. Mobile communications interoperability platforms in support of secure and non-secure voice and data communications.
  - f. In-depth scientific presumptive and confirmatory scientific analysis in the field.
5. The CST will be prepared to provide a liaison officer to the JOC or forward civilian EOC, as the situation requires.



H. Joint Installation Support Unit:

1. Provide facilities and training area support to units; Conduct RRF training; Mobilize unit designed to Mobilize out of Gowen Field, Idaho.
2. On order, provide equipment and personnel to BHS mission assignments.

I. 124th Wing:

1. Plan for and be prepared to control all accidents and incidents occurring within the confines of presently operated Air Guard facilities, and to provide assistance in rescue and fire fighting on local and adjacent runways.
2. On order, provide airmen, aircraft, and equipment to support BHS mission assignments.
3. On order, provide liaison officer to the JOC as required.

J. National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF):

1. The NGRF are a trained and ready force able to provide the Governor with quick reaction and rapid response capabilities in Idaho. Missions include:
  - a. Providing site security;
  - b. Establishing roadblocks, checkpoints, or both;
  - c. Assisting civil authorities in controlling civil disturbances; and
  - d. Protecting Department of Defense selected critical infrastructure.
2. An initial force package of a Platoon to Company size unit can arrive on-scene within 4 to 8 hours.
3. A follow-on force of a Company to Battalion size unit can arrive within 24 to 36 hours at the request of the Governor.

**II. Support Agency:** The following support agency may be requested to provide the indicated assistance, depending on the nature of the disaster emergency and its extent:

Agency	Function
National Guard Bureau (NGB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide support for wildland fires.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS): Provides the United States Forest Service with additional aerial firefighting assets to assist after the capabilities of commercial and contract air tankers have been exhausted.</li></ul></li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support for medical services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS): Is a modular, scalable, rapid response medical package that can be used in humanitarian relief, wartime contingencies, and disaster response operations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide support for a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or high yield Explosive (CBRNE) incident. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP): Supports local, state, and federal agencies managing the consequences of the event by providing capabilities to conduct casualty/patient decontamination, medical support, and casualty search and extraction. Currently, the nearest deployable CERFP is located at Camp Murray near Tacoma, WA.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide Communications Support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE): Supports net-centric command, control, communications and computer capabilities required by the National Guard to support military and civil authorities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide support for critical infrastructure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Critical Infrastructure Protection-Mission Assurance Assessments (CIPP-MAA): Conducts all-hazard assessments on prioritized federal and state infrastructure to include; communications, public works, transportation, electrical power and water supply systems.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## SUPPORT ANNEX #1

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
  
Idaho Department of Administration (IDOA)  
- Division of Purchasing  
  
Idaho State Controller's Office  
Idaho Legislative Services Office  
  
Idaho State, Executive Office of the Governor  
- Division of Financial Management  
  
Idaho State Board of Examiners  
Idaho State Agencies

**Local Agencies:** Local Taxing Districts

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

The Financial Management Support Annex provides guidance for all departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan, as conducted in accordance with appropriate state and federal fiscal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

## **II. Scope**

This annex is applicable to state agencies and political subdivisions, which may apply and/or receive state disaster assistance or emergency/disaster relief funding.

## **III. Policies**

A. General: Each agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operation in the field. Funds to cover eligible costs for response activities may be provided through reimbursement by the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

B. Procurement: The procurement of resources will be in accordance with statutory requirements and established procedures regarding disaster emergency/non-emergency conditions.

C. Procedures for Reimbursement: General policy for reimbursement of state agencies and political subdivisions is provided by the Mission Assignment or Project Agreement Processes. Each entity that received mission assignments or project agreements by BHS may have activities that are reimbursable from the State Disaster Emergency Account (DEA). Those agencies will keep appropriate track of all eligible expenses to submit for reimbursement to BHS.

D. Financial Records and Supporting Documentation: State agencies and political subdivisions conducting activities under this plan, for which state reimbursement may be requested, must organize their operations to provide financial documentation in support of their emergency response and recovery activities to BHS. All agencies must maintain records, receipts, and documents to support claims, purchases, reimbursements, and disbursements defined within the respective mission assignment or project agreement. Reimbursement requests must be submitted with supporting documentation such as personnel time cards and payroll reports with benefit rates, equipment rates and operators, dates and locations of response activities, service contracts, travel, per diem, and other expenses specific to the assigned work.

E. Cost Estimates for Additional Appropriations: After the state agencies and political subdivisions begin their initial response operations, it may be necessary to make an estimate of the total funding needs for the duration of the disaster emergency response. The purpose of the estimate is to help gauge the need for additional allocation from the Disaster Emergency Account, or supplemental/special legislative appropriations. These estimates shall be incorporated into revisions of the mission assignment or project agreement as soon as it becomes apparent that the mission assignment or project agreement varies by ten percent (10%) of the original estimate.

F. Audit of Expenditures: The expenditures of state/federal funds related to disaster emergencies will be subject to an independent audit in accordance with state/federal statutes and audit procedures.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## **I. Situation**

A. Disasters may have an immediate impact on local and state resources resulting in shortages that may require the unplanned expenditure of funds by state and local governments. In addition, coordination may be required between state and federal organizations to administer the various funding programs designed to assist disaster victims.

B. A Gubernatorial Disaster Emergency Declaration may permit funding from the Disaster Emergency Account (DEA) under the provision of Idaho Code §46-1005(A). Additional funds may be made available by special appropriation of the Idaho State Legislature or through Gubernatorial Executive Order.

C. In the event of a Presidential Declaration of Disaster where the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) establishes a Joint Field Office (JFO), the Idaho BHS will provide purchasing/financial support to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), the designated manager responsible for the state funds.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Local governments are responsible for first response to emergencies affecting their jurisdictions including the application of fiscal procedures and remedies designed to be used during local emergencies.

B. State assistance may be available on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Governor to jurisdictions which have declarations of emergency exceeding local budgets.

C. The immediate expenditures of large sums of state funds to support a state response to a disaster emergency may be required of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), state agencies, and other political subdivisions in order to save lives, protect property, and the environment.

D. Financial operations will be carried out under the stress of disaster emergency timelines and political pressure, necessitating expedited procedures with sound financial management and accountability.

E. An incident where state assistance is requested may result in a state or federal Declaration of Disaster Emergency.

F. Other state agencies receive sources of emergency funding from their federal peer organizations. These agencies will provide Idaho BHS with reports of their ongoing costs and emergency finance activities.

---

# **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

## **I. General**

Funding for state emergency response activities conducted pursuant to the Idaho Code may be made available from the State Disaster Emergency Account. The uses of those funds are described in Idaho Code §46-1005A(2). The following concept of operations describes the events and policies that guide financial management for state response operations.

## **II. Response Actions**

A. Declaration: At the occurrence of an event that is declared a disaster emergency by the Governor, the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) may utilize some or all of the state agencies in their designated Emergency Support Function (ESF) roles identified in this plan. Upon receipt and verification of a local jurisdiction's request for assistance, the IDEOC will mission assign the appropriate State agency to provide required resources, services, or information. On occasion, it may be more prudent to negotiate with a local jurisdiction by a project agreement to fulfill a request for assistance rather than a state agency.

B. BHS reviews any request for state assistance from a local jurisdiction and makes a recommendation that is forwarded to the Governor for final determination on a state declaration of a disaster emergency. Until such time a disaster emergency is declared, BHS and other state agencies continue to assess the situation and assist to the maximum extent allowed in the absence of a Governor's declaration.

C. Eligible expenses (i.e. personnel, travel, and logistical assistance for situation/damage assessment activities) that were incurred immediately following an event, but before a Gubernatorial Declaration of a disaster emergency, may be reimbursable by BHS provided a state declaration follows. Reimbursement of any expenses will be processed in accordance with the state procedures and any conditions set forth specific to the disaster emergency including match requirements.

## **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

### **A. Plans:**

1. The following policy manuals published by the Office of the State Controller provide financial guidance to state entities. These publications explain the policies and procedures to achieve effective and efficient operations, responsible use of public funds, and compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations. They include but are not limited to:

- a. The Fiscal Policy Manual;
- b. The Statewide Administrative and Financial Management Control System Policy Manual;
- c. Travel Policy;
- d. Moving Policy; and
- e. Surplus Property Policy.

2. The Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA), rules of the Department of Administrations, Division of Purchasing, are promulgated in accordance with Idaho Code

§67-5717(11), 67-5732 and 67-2356(1). These rules will be utilized by any state agency acquiring property under these rules or through delegated authority.

**B. Programs:**

1. Mutual Aid Compacts. Idaho Code §46-1018, provides the state the ability to enter into Interstate Mutual Aid Compacts with other states, and to enact the interstate mutual aid compact in accordance with the terms of the compact. Reference the Base Plan for a more detailed explanation of Mutual Aid Compacts.
2. The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG). This grant provides funding for day-to-day operations of the BHS including the initial disaster response and close out of recovery activities.
3. ID-ESF #14, Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex of this plan encompasses other federal assistance programs and provides more detailed explanations of the Public Assistance (PA) Program, the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP), Individual Assistance (IA) Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).
4. The State Hazardous Materials Cost Recovery Program. Obtains reimbursement for expenses incurred during an incident and recovers these expenses from the spiller. If the costs are not recovered from the responsible party within 120 days, State Deficiency Warrants authorized by the State Board of Examiners pay the unrecovered spiller expenses. The State Attorney General's Office then seeks reimbursement from the responsible party, or they are turned over to a collection agency.

**V. Resource Requirements**

- A. ID-ESF #7, Resource and Logistics Annex of this plan outlines procedures to request support for assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, contracting services, personnel, etc to support immediate response activities through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center.
- B. In addition, resources required to support effective and efficient operations are addressed in the Standard Operating Procedures developed and maintained by each organization.

---

**RESPONSIBILITIES**

**I. Primary Agency:** Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

- A. Coordinates with the Governor and applicable state agencies to determine and provide for the state share required in a federally declared emergency.
- B. Establishes standard operating procedures applicable to the internal conduct and oversight of acquisitions and financial transactions.
- C. Gathers information on total disaster costs.

D. Notifies support agencies for activation.

E. Processes disaster cost information for ID-ESF #5, and approves requests for assistance.

F. Adjutant General, Chief of the Idaho BHS. Financial management of disaster emergency-related costs is the responsibility of the Adjutant General or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and Deputy GAR for a federally declared disaster. The Governor has delegated the GAR responsibilities to the Adjutant General. The Deputy GAR is typically assigned to the Director of the Idaho BHS. The Adjutant General will use the BHS Finance, Operations, and Recovery Sections and the Military Accounting Office to support all of the following responsibilities:

1. Represent the Governor in financial matters related to approved funds in the State Disaster Emergency Account;
2. Issue mission assignments or project agreements and coordinate all federal, state, local, and volunteer disaster emergency response and recovery activities;
3. Arrange for payment of obligation and expenses related to assistance provided through mission assignment or project agreement processes, federal/state agreements, and applications for federal assistance;
4. Assist in requesting supplemental appropriations and direct the disposition and account for funds expended in accordance with state and federal laws;
5. Serve as the primary advisor to the Governor and SCO on financial matters involving the State Disaster Emergency Account and any disaster emergency appropriations; and
6. Be responsible for keeping management informed on the status of funding and current issues related to the declared disaster emergency.

G. BHS Director. The BHS Director is the Deputy GAR and State Coordinating Officer (SCO) during a federally declared disaster. One or more BHS Deputies may also be assigned as Deputy GAR or SCO. The BHS Director:

1. Acts as the principle point of contact regarding the coordination of state and federal disaster emergency assistance in support of local government and implementation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The local jurisdiction requests state assistance and is part of the coordination; and
2. Ensures that all affected local jurisdictions are informed of the declaration, the types of assistance authorized, and the areas eligible to receive such assistance.

H. Governor of the State of Idaho.

1. Utilizes all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the State Disaster Emergency Account, as he shall deem necessary to pay obligations and expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency (Idaho Code §46-1008).



- a. Requires as a condition of state assistance that a local taxing district be responsible for paying up to ten percent (10%) of costs incurred which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the state.
  - b. Obligates the state to pay up to ninety percent (90%) of costs incurred which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the state provided that the total local share of eligible costs for a taxing district shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the taxing district's tax charges authorized by Idaho Code §63-802.
2. Whenever a disaster emergency has been declared to exist in Idaho by the President under the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288, 42 USC 5121), the Governor may:
  - a. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster recovery expenses involving public facilities;
  - b. Require as a condition of state assistance that a local taxing district be responsible for paying forty percent (40%) of the nonfederal share of costs incurred by the local taxing district which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the federal government, provided that the total local share of eligible costs for a taxing district shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the taxing district's tax charges authorized by Idaho Code §63-802;
  - c. Obligate the state to pay the balance of the nonfederal share of eligible costs within local taxing entities qualifying for federal assistance; and
  - d. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster emergency assistance expenses to include individual and family grant programs (42 USC 5178).

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplements staffing needs on a requested basis.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides support to the Idaho Military Division of Purchasing to negotiate state-wide contracts and assist with large procurement actions.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Controller's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintains the State Accounting System of Records (STARS); provides supporting systems such as P-card, Travel Express, I-Time, Payment Services, Purchase Order System and Cash Receipts; and offers assistance to users through a help desk.</li> <li>Transfers State disaster funding to the State of Idaho Military</li> </ul>

	Division State Resource Office accounts.
State of Idaho Legislative Services Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Files copies of local audits submitted to the state.</li> <li>• Reports Single Audit findings and provides copies of audits as requested by BHS.</li> </ul>
Idaho State, Executive Office of the Governor - Division of Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Writes Executive Orders to fund the Disaster Emergency Account, coordinates with the Governor's Office to ensure disaster funding, provides budgetary oversight and movement of funds, and approves non-cog appropriation for disaster requests.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Board of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorizes funding for disaster over time, hazardous material response expenses not covered by a spiller, and state mileage rates.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a financial system to track disaster emergency-related costs of the agency.</li> <li>• Submit to BHS in a timely manner all requests for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the state of Idaho during a declared state of disaster emergency.</li> </ul>
Local Taxing Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a financial system to track disaster emergency-related costs of the agency.</li> <li>• Submit to BHS in a timely manner all requests for reimbursement of expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## SUPPORT ANNEX #2

## PRIVATE-SECTOR COORDINATION

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Private Industry:** Idaho Businesses and Industry

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

This annex briefly describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for State incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated State response.

In this context, the annex further describes the activities necessary to ensure effective coordination and integration with the private sector, both for-profit and not-for-profit, including the State's critical infrastructure, key resources, other business and industry components, and not-for-profit organizations (sometimes called nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including those serving special needs populations, engaged in response and recovery efforts.

### II. Scope

A. This annex applies to all State agencies operating under the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) in incidents requiring a coordinated State response that involves the private sector in any of the following ways:

1. Impacted organization or infrastructure;
2. Emergency resource provider;
3. Regulated industry and/or responsible party; and
4. Member of the State emergency management organization.

B. The IDEOP Base Plan describes the private-sector role in supporting incident management activities. This annex addresses those aspects of incident management regarding the private sector that must be emphasized because of their uniqueness or importance.

C. The roles and interfaces of voluntary and other not-for-profit organizations and linkages of potential donors of goods and services to governments and NGOs are detailed in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex and the Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex.

### **III. Policies**

A. This annex supports the State commitment to ensuring the orderly functioning of the economy and the reliability and availability of essential services that represent the foundation of public safety and confidence and economic and national security.

B. This annex does not alter existing private-sector responsibilities for emergency management under the law. Existing contractual or other legal obligations are not supplanted by this annex except those defined in the Disaster Preparedness Act, as amended.

C. The State encourages cooperative relations between private-sector organizations and state, and local authorities regarding prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities. The State encourages processes that support informed cooperative decision making. It takes actions that engage the private sector at the strategic (e.g., chief executive officer (CEO), corporate president, or other senior leadership, etc.) and operational levels to ensure:

1. Effective and efficient use of private-sector and state resources.
2. Timely exchange of information.
3. Public and market confidence in times of crisis or catastrophe.

D. The State encourages owners and operators of those Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CIKR) elements whose disruption may have state or local impact to develop appropriate emergency response plans and information-sharing processes and protocols tailored to the unique requirements of their respective sectors or industries, and mapped clearly to State and local emergency response plans and information-sharing networks.

E. The State treats information provided by the private sector, from receipt through destruction, in a manner consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. These handling procedures include Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII), providing exemption from disclosure, to protect from unauthorized disclosure appropriately designated proprietary or otherwise sensitive company information.

F. The State supports measures that ensure site accessibility for essential service providers responding to disasters or emergencies. Essential service providers, as defined in the Stafford Act as amended by Public Law 109-347, include: “(a) a municipal entity; (b) a

nonprofit entity; or (c) a private, for-profit entity” that contributes to efforts to respond to an emergency or major disaster. These entities provide:

1. Telecommunications service;
  2. Electrical power;
  3. Natural gas;
  4. Water and sewer services;
  5. Emergency medical services; and/or
  6. Other essential services.
- 

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

The private sector plays a primary role in state response by sustaining its capability to ensure the orderly functioning of the economy and delivery of essential services in the face of catastrophic events. In a market economy, the private sector is responsible for assuring the orderly flow of goods and services. The orderly functioning of the National economy is the foundation for stability, public safety and confidence. In addition, disruption of services provided by private sector owners and operators of critical infrastructures during a disaster or emergency could hamper the Idaho’s overall ability to respond and recover. During such events, certain critical infrastructures and key resources are essential to the ability of State, local, and tribal governments to act to save lives, maintain public safety, minimize physical and cascading damage, and reduce economic and psychological impact. Moreover, in the present threat environment, the private sector generally remains the front line for securing, defending, mitigating damage, and implementing recovery efforts for its own facilities.

The private sector constitutes approximately 80% of the economy. Considering and engaging the private sector in all stages of planning and implementation is critical for the success of this Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP). In addition, business is in the unique position of understanding both the immediate and subsequent impact during and after an incident to supply chains, and the massive re-leveraging of resources and assets needed to recover, stabilize, restore confidence in, and reconstitute parts of the economy.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Private-sector involvement with incident management organizations is determined by the nature, scope, and magnitude of the incident.
- B. The private sector is encouraged to follow the operational concept for incident management specified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

C. Private entities such as businesses and industry associations develop, validate, exercise, and implement security and business continuity plans to ensure their capability to deliver goods and services.

D. Private-sector entities are responsible for the repair, restoration, and security of their property, and first seek reimbursement for disaster losses from insurance or other sources. Federal disaster assistance may be available, primarily in the form of low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

BHS manages the daily analysis of incident-related reports and information. This management includes maintaining communications with private-sector critical infrastructure information-sharing mechanisms. Representative private-sector incident management organizations may be established to assist State and/or local multi-agency coordination centers to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination with the private sector.

The IDEOC coordinates response activities across a wide spectrum of emergency management regions to support various response activities and is the conduit for requesting federal assistance when an incident exceeds local and private-sector capabilities. Private-sector organizations, either for-profit or not-for-profit, may be included in the IDEOC as required.

### II. Response Actions

Actions are initiated at the IDEOC to facilitate coordination with relevant private-sector entities. The ID-ESFs also implement established protocols for coordination with private-sector counterparts at the national and regional levels.

A. The IDEOC and ID-ESFs will establish procedures and/or processes to:

1. Determine the impact of an incident.
2. Establish communications that will facilitate a shared situational awareness across industry and infrastructure sectors and between the public and private sectors.
3. Identify and prioritize businesses and industry needing immediate restoration and obtain goods and services necessary for the restoration and recovery of CIKR and other key elements of the economy on a priority basis.
4. Coordinate and set priorities for the State and incident management support and response, and the prioritizing of the delivery of goods and services after an incident.
5. As needed, recommend priorities for business and industry resource allocations.

6. Inform State decision makers to help determine appropriate recovery and reconstitution measures, particularly in cases where they may result in indemnity, liability, or business losses for the private sector.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

A. **Plans:** The National Response Framework, Private-Sector Coordination Support Annex: This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for Federal incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

B. **Programs:** The Idaho Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Program: managed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, this program is tasked to create an environment of interactive information sharing between public and private stakeholders to identify, catalog, and assess Idaho's critical infrastructure and key resources to facilitate the protection of assets from all man-made and natural threats and to mitigate exploitation from identified vulnerabilities.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency:** Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

- A. Develops plans, processes, and relationships, and facilitates coordinated response planning with the private sector at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.
- B. Shares information, including threats and warnings, before, during, and after an incident.
- C. Informs and orients the private sector on the contents of the IDEOP and encourages and facilitates the development and coordination of equivalent private-sector planning.
- D. Coordinates and conducts regional incident management functions with the private sector and State, tribal, and local governments.
- E. Develops, implements, and operates information-sharing and communication strategies, processes, and systems with homeland security stakeholders.

**II. IDEOP Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF):** The primary agency(ies) for each ID-ESF is responsible for developing and maintaining working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees or other means (e.g., ID-ESF #2 – Communications: telecommunications industry; ID-ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response: oil and hazardous materials industry; etc.).

**III. Private Sector:** Private-sector organizations support the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) either through voluntary actions to help ensure business continuity or by complying with applicable laws and regulations. To assist in response and recovery from an incident, private-sector organizations should:

- A. Take responsibility for their internal preparedness by:

1. Identifying risks and performing vulnerability assessments.
2. Developing contingency and response plans.
3. Enhancing their overall readiness posture.
4. Implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs.
5. Coordinating with their suppliers and CIKR customers to identify and manage potential cascading effects of incident-related disruption through contingency planning.

B. Accept responsibility to:

1. Share information appropriate within the law with the government.
2. Provide goods and services through contractual arrangements or government purchases, or and where appropriate, mutual aid and assistance agreements with host communities.
3. Act as corporate citizens to donate and facilitate donations by others of goods and services.





# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## SUPPORT ANNEX #3

### TRIBAL RELATIONS

---

<b>Primary Agency:</b>	Idaho Military Division (IMD) - Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
<b>Support Agencies:</b>	Other State Agencies as Required
<b>Federal Agencies:</b>	U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

This support annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of State incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during major disasters or emergencies. The processes and functions described in this annex help facilitate the delivery of State incident management programs, resources, and support to tribal governments and individuals. The purpose of tribal relations is to ensure that affected tribal governments and their communities are aware of available State and Federal assistance programs and processes in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

#### II. Scope

This annex applies to all State departments and agencies working in response to major disasters or emergencies requiring State coordination and assistance, including tribes recognized by the Federal Government. The guidance provided in this annex does not contravene existing laws governing Federal relationships with federally recognized tribes.

### **III. Policies**

- A. The tribal chief executive officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe.
  - B. Indian nations/tribes located within Idaho are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these Indian nations/tribes are also citizens of the state and county within which they reside.
  - C. Federal departments and agencies comply with existing laws and Executive orders mandating that the Federal Government deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, reflecting the federally recognized tribes' right of self-government as sovereign domestic dependent nations. A tribe may however, opt to deal directly with State and local officials.
  - D. In order for tribal nations to obtain Federal Assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288), a State Governor must request a Presidential disaster declaration on behalf of a tribe. However, Federal departments and agencies can work directly with tribes within existing agency authorities and resources in the absence of such a declaration.
- 

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A major disaster or emergency may occur which overwhelms the resources of an Indian nation/tribe and they cannot provide a satisfactory resolution.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

- A. Each tribal government has developed an all-hazards emergency operations plan.
  - B. County/State/Federal involvement for resolution of the situation requires that the tribal entity requests assistance using the same procedures as any other incorporated community within a county in Idaho as follows:
    - 1. The tribal government will issue a local disaster emergency proclamation to the associated county or counties in which the nation/tribe is located and damage has occurred.
    - 2. A request for county/counties disaster assistance should accompany the tribal government disaster emergency proclamation.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) will prepare for and respond to incidents in coordination with affected tribal nations through a Tribal Liaison, normally the BHS Area Field Officer (AFO), collecting relevant information on the situation, alerting and deploying required tribal relations staff to or near the affected area.

A. Organization:

1. Operations:

- a. Depending on the size and nature of the emergency or incident, an element within the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) is established to facilitate tribal relations. The IDEOC will interface with the BHS AFO on all matters involving tribal relations.
- b. The BHS AFO is responsible for organizing and managing the tribal relations field component to facilitate government-to-government relations with tribal nations and interface with community organizations and disaster victims.
- c. For incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may establish a Joint Field Office (JFO) in accordance with the National Response Framework.
- d. For incidents that directly impact tribal jurisdictions, a tribal representative shall be included in the Unified Coordination Group at the JFO, as required.
- e. If a JFO is established, the BHS AFO may act as the liaison for the IDEOC.

B. Notification Procedure: If the IDEOC is notified of an anticipated or actual event involving tribal nations, the IDEOC will immediately notify the BHS AFO to act as the tribal liaison. If the BHS AFO is notified of an anticipated or actual event involving tribal entities, the AFO will notify the BHS IDEOC.

C. Actions: All Idaho state government actions are taken in a manner that supports government-to-government relations with tribal nations to the extent possible. A tribe may however opt to deal directly with Federal officials.

1. Prevention: Idaho state agencies provide all possible support to federally recognized tribes in preventing all-hazard incidents. This support includes cooperating with State, local, and private entities in identifying critical infrastructure and key resources located on or interdependent with tribal nations.
2. Preparedness: Idaho state agencies cooperate with federally recognized tribes to the extent possible to promote tribal all-hazards preparedness.
3. Response: Idaho state agency involvement throughout incident response and recovery operations is governed by procedures set out in this plan and State and Federal law.
4. Recovery: The BHS Recovery Group ensures recovery operations follow established guidelines as outlined in ID-ESF #14, Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation annex.

## II. Concurrent Plans and Programs

### A. Plans:

1. The National Response Framework, Tribal Relations Support Annex. This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of Federal incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. The processes and functions described in this annex help facilitate the delivery of incident management programs, resources, and support to tribal government and individuals.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Primary: The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

A. In conjunction with the incident-affected tribal nations, ensures an efficient and reliable flow of incident-related information between tribal nations, local, State and Federal government agencies.

B. Establishes and adheres to standardized procedures that provide for a consistent level of tribal relations with tribal nations.

### II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
All State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide support as outlined in the Emergency Support Function Annexes of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan, State Law, Executive Orders, and other applicable authorities.</li></ul>
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Has primary responsibility for implementing consistent tribal relations policies and procedures during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.</li><li>• Is responsible for coordinating data sharing by other agencies and departments that have responsibilities for collecting and maintaining data relevant to incident management for incidents that involve tribes.</li><li>• Is responsible for coordinating and designating staff for the Tribal Relations Element at the Joint Field Office.</li></ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## SUPPORT ANNEX #4

### VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

---

<b>Primary Agency:</b>	Idaho Military Division (IMD) - Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
<b>Support Agencies:</b>	Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Serve Idaho, Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) - 2-1-1- Idaho Careline
<b>Local Agencies:</b>	Local Emergency Management
<b>Non-Governmental:</b>	Adventist Community Services (ACS) Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) Idaho Foodbank
<b>Federal Agencies:</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and *unsolicited* in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of *spontaneous* volunteers.

A. Unsolicited goods are donated goods that have not been asked for by professional donations specialists.

B. Spontaneous volunteers, also known as “emergent” volunteers, are volunteers that are not formally associated with a voluntary organization active in the disaster operations.

## **II. Scope**

Following an emergency or disaster there may be a need to provide goods and services to the affected area. These commodities may be available commercially, provided by state or local jurisdictions, or donations. This appendix addresses undesignated donated goods, cash and service offers made to the state or donated goods that appear in the state having no specific destination.

## **III. Policies**

A. State and local governments have primary responsibility of the management of unsolicited goods and spontaneous volunteers.

B. State and local governments look principally to those voluntary organizations with established volunteer and donations management structures already in-place to receive appropriate volunteers and donated goods.

C. Donors will be discouraged from sending unsolicited donations directly to the disaster site. Under no circumstances will pharmaceutical supplies, other medications or prepared foods be accepted from the public.

D. The State government encourages cash donations to recognized nonprofit voluntary organizations with disaster experience.

E. The State government encourages individuals interested in volunteering their personal services to participate through their local Citizen Corps Council and/or affiliate with a recognized nonprofit voluntary organization to facilitate their involvement in disaster relief efforts. Spontaneous volunteers will be discouraged from going directly to any disaster site.

F. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) and integrate those principles into all the planning and response operations.

G. All activities, functions, and services will be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.

H. Full use of existing voluntary organizations volunteer and donations management resources is encouraged before assistance of the State or Federal governments is sought.

I. Local Economic Considerations. Distribution of large quantities of foodstuffs and commodities may have an adverse affect on the local economy. All efforts will be made to reduce that impact.

J. All agencies involved should maintain logs and journals on all activities regarding financial matters, trip reports, matters of institutional knowledge and concern, recordings of vital data, and after action reports or critiques (lessons learned).

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. A major, severe or catastrophic disaster will create the need to coordinate solicited and unsolicited donated goods and/or funds. The amount of donations offered could be sizable. There may be extreme difficulties in receiving, storing, securing, sorting, transporting, accounting for and distributing the donations to the disaster victims and supervising volunteer workers desiring to assist in the effort.

B. A major, severe or catastrophic disaster will create the need to coordinate spontaneous volunteer services. There may be extreme difficulties in coordinating volunteer workers desiring to assist in the effort and assuring their safety.

C. A united and cooperative effort by state, federal and local governments, volunteer organizations, the private sector and the donor community is necessary for the efficient and effective channeling of offers from the public.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Uncoordinated, uncontrolled masses of donated goods and volunteers can interfere with disaster operations and cause a secondary logistical disaster.

B. Donations, especially perishable goods, must be managed to ensure that materials are properly received, safeguarded, documented and distributed in a manner that will not cause panic, hoarding, or waste.

C. Distribution will be based on priority of needs.

D. Public health concerns will be properly addressed before food items are distributed to disaster victims.

E. Volunteer services must be managed to ensure that volunteers do not become victims, casualties themselves, or impede rescue, response and recovery operations.

F. Charitable contributions – Under Section 170 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, donations made to non-profit, tax exempt organizations can be deducted on individual tax returns, to the extent allowed by law.

G. A media campaign will be coordinated as soon as a disaster is determined to have the visibility that generally precipitates unsolicited donations. This campaign will encourage appropriate donation practices such as cash rather than goods to a recognized charity.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

This annex will be implemented in response to major emergencies or disasters that overwhelm local capabilities to manage unsolicited donations and spontaneous volunteers. Upon request of the effected local jurisdiction(s) the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), in consultation with the Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD), will determine the need to activate this annex.

The BHS will notify the supporting agencies identified in this annex prior to a public announcement regarding activation of any part of this annex. A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) may be detailed to the IDEOC to provide technical assistance following a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This annex should not interfere with any private volunteer organization's policies concerning donations. The intent is to provide a means to coordinate donations and respond to the needs of disaster victims and effected governments in the most efficient and timely manner.

Upon activation of this annex, the BHS Director will designate a State Donations Manager (SDM) who is responsible for the overall State effort with regards to donations.

The SDM will hire a State Donations Coordinator (SDC) for coordinating with appropriate agencies to determine available resources and needs, and maintaining communication with local emergency management officials with regards to undesignated donations.

The IDEOC will mission assign Serve Idaho to appoint a State Volunteer Coordinator (SVC) for coordinating with appropriate agencies to determine available resources and needs, and maintaining communication with local emergency management officials with regards to spontaneous volunteers and Emergency Volunteer Reception Centers (EVRC).

In the IDEOC organization, these Coordinators will be activated as units in the Logistics Section. In smaller-scale events, a single Manager and/or Coordinator for both donations may be formed. Basic operational guidelines are as follows:

#### A. State Donations and Volunteer Hotline:

1. The Aidmatrix Network will be utilized to record donated resources and volunteer offers received through the State Donation Hotline.
2. Donations and volunteer offers will be recorded through the State Donation Hotline. Callers to the 2-1-1 Idaho Careline who want to donate to or volunteer for a specific volunteer organization will be referred directly to that organization for coordination and acceptance of the donation or services. The donations hotline number that individuals can call is 211 or if on a cellular telephone or out of state, they can call 1-800-926-2588.

Callers that are unsure of who to donate to or volunteer for will be directed to the Aidmatrix website ([www.aidmatrixnetwork.org](http://www.aidmatrixnetwork.org)) if the caller has internet access. If they do



not have access, they will be transferred to the donations or volunteer phone line for coordination of the donation or services.

3. Local Emergency Operations Centers and County Emergency Disaster Coordinators will be responsible for referring all donation/volunteer calls to the 2-1-1 Idaho Careline.

4. All State Donations Hotline operators must be trained and be familiar with donations and volunteer procedures and Aidmatrix.

5. The 2-1-1 Idaho Careline will provide office space, furniture, computer and equipment needed to operate the State Donations Hotline. BHS will supplement this if 2-1-1's needs are beyond their capacity.

#### B. Donations:

1. State Donations Manager (SDM): The SDM will be responsible for the state donations plan, training, technical assistance and program guidance to all staff. The SDM will determine staffing requirements, monitor administration of the program, identify and correct problems and assure compliance with federal and state laws, regulations, policies and executive orders.

2. State Donations Coordinator (SDC): The SDC will work with affected local governments to determine the initial needs assessment for donated goods and to identify operating facilities suitable as Donation Warehouses and distribution sites. The SDC will facilitate transactions concerning offers of cash and goods. The SDC is responsible for coordination with voluntary agencies, the donation warehouse and distribution sites with regards to donations. The SDC will inform the SDM of any problems or concerns with the operations and make suggestions on expanding, contracting or demobilizing any donations operations. The SDC will facilitate internal management of the Aidmatrix donations website and ensure accurateness of information.

3. Donation Warehouses may be established at various sites within the State as needed. A donation warehouse is a facility that is equipped to receive unsolicited donations.

a. The SDC and IDAVOAD will coordinate the placement of donation warehouses.

b. The IDAVOAD will provide the SDC with contact names and phone numbers of participating donation warehouses.

c. IDAVOAD organizations may choose to operate their own warehouses to handle goods they have solicited or that were donated specifically to them.

d. The donation warehouse will receive and sort unsolicited items to be transferred to distribution sites for distribution to disaster victims.

e. Donation warehouses will not distribute items to individuals.

4. Distribution Sites will be established as close to the disaster area as safely possible for disaster victims to obtain needed items that may be available. The distribution sites

may be operated jointly with the IDAVOAD organizations or by the individual organizations.

5. Designated Donations: Designated donations are donations requested by a specific organization.

- a. Inquiries concerning donations for a specified organization will be referred to that organization. The organization accepting/receiving the donation will operate under its own policies and procedures.
- b. Donors will be advised to label all goods and to provide a detailed inventory list with all shipments. In addition, shipments should be palletized for ease of unloading. Loose items should be shrink-wrapped.
- c. Once a donation has been accepted by a specific agency it becomes the property of that agency. Distribution and disposal of the donation becomes the agency's responsibility and will operate under its own policies and procedures.

6. Unsolicited/Undesignated Donations: Unsolicited/undesignated donations are those that arrive at a reception center but have not been requested by or designated for a specific agency.

- a. Unsolicited and undesignated donations will first be directed to an agency that has agreed to accept such goods and services.
- b. If a donation arrives unsolicited, but can be used, it will be accepted and directed to the appropriate location/agency.
- c. The donation warehouse site manager may reject donations that cannot be used by an organization involved in the disaster operation or are deemed a health hazard.
- d. If a donor insists on donating unneeded goods, they will be advised that although they cannot be accepted at this time, the information will be entered into the database and made available to responding agencies. If a request is later identified, the donor will be contacted.

7. Corporate Donations: Corporate donations are donations made by businesses and industry. These are generally bulk quantities of needed items such as water, food, and building materials.

- a. Corporate offers of bulk items will be accepted if they can be used in the disaster response and relief efforts. The offer will be entered into the donation database.
- b. Corporate donors will be referred directly to an agency if there is a known need for the offer in order to coordinate shipping and receiving of the items.
- c. Corporate donors will be advised to label all goods and to provide a detailed inventory list with all shipments.

8. International Donations: International donations are items donated by countries or agencies located in countries outside the United States.

- a. International donations will be coordinated through the State Donations Coordinator.
  - b. The FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) will contact the State Donations Coordinator if international donations are offered through the Federal government.
  - c. The State Donations Coordinator in coordination with the State Donations Manager and IDAVOAD will make the determination to accept or decline the donation after determining the need.
  - d. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center Volunteer & Donations specialist and the Department of the State, Office of Diplomatic Contingency Programs, can help to expedite the entry of approved donated items into the United States.
9. Transportation/Distribution:
- a. The transportation/distribution of donations from the donor to the receiving organization will be the responsibility of the donor. Exceptions will be granted on a case-by-case basis and only for the most desperately needed items.
  - b. The State Donations Manager at the IDEOC will coordinate with ID-ESF #1, Transportation and ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security in directing vehicles and trucks bringing donations into the state.
  - c. ID-ESF #1 Transportation, can provide guidance and support on transportation rules, regulations and requirements, as needed.
10. Disposition of Excess Donated Materials:
- a. Unsuitable and unneeded donations must be disposed of properly. Local laws will apply when disposing of hazardous materials.
  - b. Unusable items will be recycled whenever possible.
  - c. Usable goods will be redistributed to non-profit organizations whenever possible.
  - d. Goods may also be donated to disaster areas in other States with prior coordination with their State Donation Manager.
  - e. Disposition of excess donated goods may cause the interest of the media. Those disposing of items should have an awareness of the situation and policies used in the disposition of items.
11. Undesignated Cash Donations: An undesignated cash donation is the money that arrives that has not been designated to a specific agency. Undesignated cash will be directed to IDAVOAD. IDAVOAD will place the money into an account that will be used to support recovery operations through the Unmet Needs Committee.

C. Spontaneous Volunteers:

Spontaneous volunteers are individuals that want to help in the disaster area with response and recovery, but are not affiliated with one of the organizations that are working the disaster.

1. State Volunteer Coordinator (SVC): The SVC will be responsible for the state emergency volunteer reception center (EVRC) plan, training, technical assistance and program guidance to all staff. The SVM will determine staffing requirements, monitor administration of the program, identify and correct problems and assure compliance with federal and state laws, regulations, policies and executive orders. The SVC will work with affected local governments to determine the initial needs assessment for services and to identify operating facilities suitable as EVRC's. The SVC is responsible for coordination with voluntary agencies and EVRC's with regards to volunteers. The SVC will monitor and resolve problems or concerns with the operations and make suggestions on expanding, contracting or demobilizing any volunteer operations. The SVC will facilitate internal management of the Aidmatrix volunteer website and ensure accurateness of information in coordination with the State Donations Coordinator.

2. Volunteer organizations involved in disaster response may request public volunteers, as needed, from the volunteer database. The requesting agencies are responsible for the housing, feeding and needs of requested volunteers.

3. When a large number of volunteers show up or are expected to show up at a disaster area, an EVRC will be set up to register the volunteers and connect them with an agency that is in need of their skills and services. Serve Idaho, the Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism is responsible for the planning and management of EVRC's.

D. Public Information:

In close coordination with ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs, the IDEOC Public Information Officer in conjunction with IDAVOAD will develop a program to educate the public and media concerning the State donations management operations as follows:

1. Contact will be made with elected officials in order to educate them of the needs of the donations management operations. This is necessary to ensure that as they speak to the media they have a message that will assist the operation;

2. The message will be designed to encourage cash donations and to limit or stop the arrival of unwanted goods and volunteers;

3. The target audience will be a variety of organizations, such as civic organizations, church groups, unions, media, private individuals and other interested groups;

4. Press releases regarding donations will be issued immediately following a major disaster requesting only the most needed goods; detailing exactly what is needed. These press releases will encourage cash donations to volunteer organizations and will explain some of the problems associated with unsolicited goods and services; and

5. Once a need has been met, the IDEOC Public Information Officer will issue a press release canceling the need for donations of that type.

## **II. Response Actions**

- A. Communicate and coordinate with the supporting agencies identified in this annex to make recommendations regarding the necessary initial action to be taken.
- B. Activate this annex based on available information and estimates.
- C. In coordination with ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs, provide the media with information regarding donation needs and procedures and provide regular updates.
- D. The State Donations Coordinator and State Volunteer Coordinator (SVC) in coordination with supporting agencies and counties/tribes will determine which donations and volunteer management facilities should open and how to staff them.
- E. Continually assess donations and volunteer management operations to ensure continuity of operations.
- F. Determine the dates at which these operations should be consolidated or demobilized.
- G. Demobilization begins when the flow of goods and services slows. The SDC and SVC in coordination with supporting agencies and counties/tribes will make a joint determination regarding closeout activities, downsizing of government involvement in coordination and operations, transitioning to voluntary agency activities, and transmission of remaining goods and services to traditional charitable organizations.

## **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

### **A. Plans:**

- 1. The National Response Framework (NRF) Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex: The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex describes the coordination processes used to support the State in ensuring the most efficient and effective use of spontaneous volunteers and unsolicited donated goods for incidents requiring a Federal response, including offers of spontaneous volunteer services and unsolicited donations to the Federal Government.
- 2. Donations Coordination Center Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): This SOP identifies the policies, procedures, roles and responsibilities of the Donations Coordination Team members and other participating agencies.
- 3. National VOAD & FEMA Volunteer and Donations Brochure (L-217 and L-217 Spanish) "When Disaster Strikes....Donated Goods and Volunteers May be Needed...How You Can Help."

### **B. Programs:**

- 1. Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements:
  - a. The State of Idaho, Bureau of Homeland Security and the Adventist Community Services Joint Exercise of Powers agreement (on file at BHS). This agreement

provides a framework within which the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) and the Adventist Community Services (ACS) will cooperate in emergencies and disasters to alleviate problems often associated with donated goods by operating a donations warehouse to manage donated goods.

2. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Local Donations and Volunteer Management Workshop (G-288): This workshop addresses planning & operational considerations for donations of undesignated donations and spontaneous volunteers during and immediately following disaster. Topics include roles and responsibility in a coordinated program; public and media education; the donations management annex and documentation.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Primary Agency: The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

- A. Serves as the lead state agency and provides the State Donations Manager (SDM) to administer the state donations program. The SDM is responsible to appoint a State Donations Coordinator (SDC). The SDC for donations serves as the point of contact with local governments, State agencies, Adventist Community Services (ACS), FEMA, IDAVOAD and other volunteer agencies.
- B. Notify the 2-1-1 Idaho Careline of increased activity and provide script for operators to convey the appropriate message to callers. Provide phone number to transfer callers to collect information on goods or volunteer services being offered.
- C. Determine the initial needs list for donated goods and services. Donation Warehouses, distribution centers, ports of entry and emergency volunteer reception centers must also be identified.
- D. Coordinate with the ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs Coordinator, to issue press releases relating to the State Donations/Volunteer Hotline as soon as 2-1-1 is notified.
- E. Coordinate with volunteer agencies at the State level and secure pre-disaster agreements to manage and operate Donation Warehouses and EVRC's. Through these agreements, BHS determines pre-acceptance of specific types of donated goods and services and arranges for the transportation as required during the reception, movement and distribution of unsolicited donations and spontaneous volunteers.
- F. Provide warehousing and equipment to support the Reception Centers in coordination with ID-ESF #7, Resource Management.
- G. The SDC, with the assistance of the local government liaison, and Adventist Community Services (ACS) develop the timeline and demobilization plan for the donation warehouse.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and manage Point of Entries, checkpoints and/or staging areas for incoming donations.</li> <li>• Coordinate convoy escort through areas blocked off to the public, if required.</li> <li>• Post signs to direct donations delivery vehicles to designated checkpoints and staging areas.</li> <li>• Provide load movement permits and waivers as necessary.</li> <li>• Coordinate Point of Entry, checkpoint and staging area activities with the State Donations Coordinator.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance for reducing, reusing and recycling of waste or debris.</li> <li>• Expedite issuance of approvals, permits, or waivers for the disposal or burning of non-hazardous waste and debris.</li> <li>• Coordinate emergency disposal or storage of hazardous materials.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare - 2-1-1- Idaho Careline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide leadership and on-site training for community based volunteers to manage incoming calls for the donation and use of donated goods and services.</li> <li>• Provide equipment and staff to manage incoming calls for donated goods and services.</li> <li>• Provide a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team to coordinate efforts.</li> </ul>
Serve Idaho, Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance on management of spontaneous volunteers</li> <li>• Stand up and provide State Volunteer Coordinator and initial staffing for a volunteer reception center.</li> <li>• Develops procedures to accept spontaneous volunteers.</li> <li>• Provide a liaison to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center.</li> </ul>
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appoints a local government liaison officer to coordinate with the SDC, SVC and relief agencies working within their jurisdiction to meet needs and avoid duplication of efforts.</li> <li>• Local jurisdictions, county and municipal, will establish Distribution Centers and Emergency Volunteer Reception Centers as the magnitude and severity requires.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with State Donations Coordinator, the Donation Warehouse Manager and volunteer organizations to develop a list of specific items needed in the disaster area for solicitation from the public.</li> <li>• Provide key coordination names, telephone numbers and other pertinent information to the SDC for effective communication.</li> <li>• Provide information and assistance regarding the local jurisdiction's disaster recovery activities and provide updated information as required.</li> <li>• Assist the SDC and Adventist Community Services (ACS) in the development of the timeline and demobilization plan for the Donation Warehouse, if required.</li> </ul>
Non-governmental - Adventist Community Services (ACS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team.</li> <li>• Provide a trained individual to act as the Donation Warehouse Manager.</li> <li>• Provide leadership and training for community based volunteers to coordinate the flow of incoming undesignated donated goods.</li> <li>• Provide management of a multi-agency warehouse and supervises local volunteers in receiving, sorting, packing and inventorying donated goods.</li> <li>• ACS will make all goods available to recognized local organizations carrying out a distribution program.</li> <li>• Will maintain a current inventory of goods and upon request, ACS will provide a copy to local government, State and FEMA officials.</li> <li>• ACS will assist the SDC and the local government liaison officer in the development of the timeline and demobilization plan for the Donation Warehouse.</li> </ul>
Non-governmental - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team.</li> <li>• Develops procedures to accept unsolicited donations when received through the State Donations Hotline.</li> <li>• Provides IDAVOAD organization donation phone numbers to the SDC for reference.</li> <li>• Coordinates with the Donation Warehouse Manager to fill unmet needs of disaster victims.</li> <li>• Provides a list of solicited donation requests to the SDC.</li> <li>• Coordinate donations specifically solicited by IDAVOAD organizations.</li> <li>• Provides procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations.</li> <li>• Provide procedures for disposal of unsolicited, unsuitable, unneeded or excess donated materials.</li> </ul>



Idaho Foodbank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team.</li> <li>• Develops procedures to accept unsolicited donations when received through the State Donations Hotline.</li> <li>• Provides Foodbank donation phone numbers to the SDC for reference.</li> <li>• Coordinates with the Donation Warehouse Manager to fill unmet needs of disaster victims.</li> <li>• Provides a list of solicited donations requests to the SDC.</li> <li>• Coordinate designated donations and donations specifically solicited by Idaho Foodbank.</li> <li>• Provides procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations.</li> <li>• Provide procedures for disposal of unsolicited, unsuitable, unneeded or excess donated materials.</li> </ul>
Federal - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance in establishing a Donations Coordination Team, a Donations Warehouse and Emergency Volunteer Reception Center.</li> <li>• Provide technical and managerial support.</li> <li>• Provide a national network of information and contacts to assist donations/volunteer specialists in the field.</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## SUPPORT ANNEX #5

### WORKER SAFETY AND HEALTH

---

**Primary Agency:**

Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:**

Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard, 101<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team (CST)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho District Health Departments (DHD)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho Division of Building Safety (DBS)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

This annex provides guidelines for implementing worker safety and health support functions during potential or actual emergencies and disasters. This annex describes the actions needed to ensure that threats to responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently so that responders are properly protected during incident management operations.

This annex does not supersede, but rather coordinates the efforts of multiple response organizations. The main objective is to ensure that the Incident Command/Unified Command (IC/UC), responding organizations, and responders involved receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely safety and health information and technical assistance.

## II. Scope

This annex addresses those functions critical to supporting and facilitating the protection of worker safety and health for all emergency responders and response organizations during potential and actual emergencies and disasters. While this annex addresses coordination and provision of technical assistance for incident safety management activities, it does not address public health and safety.

Coordination mechanisms and processes used to provide technical assistance for carrying out incident safety management activities include identification and characterization of incident hazards, assessments and analyses of health risks and exposures to responders, medical monitoring, and incident risk management.

## III. Policies

A. Basic Provisions/Requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970 (Public Law 91-596). This Act assigns OSHA two regulatory functions - setting standards and conducting inspections - to ensure that employers are providing safe and healthful workplaces. OSHA standards may require that employers adopt certain practices, means, methods, or processes reasonably necessary and appropriate to protect workers on the job. Employers must become familiar with the standards applicable to their establishments and eliminate hazards. Compliance with standards may include ensuring that employees have been provided with, have been effectively trained on, and use personal protective equipment when required for safety or health. Employees must comply with all rules and regulations that apply to their own actions and conduct. Even in areas where OSHA has not set forth a standard addressing a specific hazard, employers are responsible for complying with OSHA's "general duty" clause. The general duty clause [Section 5(a)(1)] states that each employer "shall furnish...a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees." For more information on OSHA, visit [www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov).

B. Private-sector, State and local government employers, are responsible for the safety and health of their employees as outlined above. This responsibility includes allocating sufficient resources for safety and health programs, training staff, purchasing protective clothing and equipment as needed, and correcting unsafe or unsanitary conditions. Some State and National guidelines include, but are not limited to:

1. Idaho Code §44-1401 Employer's Liability Act, §39-101 Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, §72-101 Worker's Compensation and Related Laws;
2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards;
3. The Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, codified at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926.62; and
4. The Worker Protection Standard, codified at 40 CFR 311.

C. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) coordinates with Federal, State, and local governments to develop and disseminate information on the likely hazards associated with potential incidents and the preventative actions that can be taken to reduce or eliminate illnesses and injuries that may result from hazardous exposure. The Joint Information

Center (JIC) may be authorized to release general occupational safety and health information as outlined in ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs annex.

D. Responders are notified of personal sampling results and suggested courses of action as promptly as possible. To protect responder confidentiality, medical information on responders is never released to the public.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

During a disaster or emergency, operations likely will encompass complex and varied hazards that must be characterized, evaluated, and controlled to protect responders. These hazards could include falls from heights, hazards associated with heavy equipment use, confined space entry, compressed gas use, electrical shock, and the toxic and hazardous substance exposures. The need for a rapid response to an incident increases the risk that responders will be deployed without complete information about the safety and health hazards present.

To ensure that responders are properly protected, this IDEOP Worker Safety and Health Support Annex must be in place to facilitate proactive consideration of all potential hazards and to ensure the availability and coordination of necessary personal protective equipment and other resources used in responding to the incident. A collaborative effort involving the expertise of all likely response organizations is necessary to plan for and implement responder safety and health procedures during the incident.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Organizations responding to the incident site have properly trained, equipped, and provided technical support and expertise to their responders in accordance with their agency's mission and expertise for the incident.

B. On-scene incident management organizations will have a safety officer(s) assigned to access the health and safety risks and advise the on-scene incident commander of incident hazards and risks.

C. This annex does not replace the primary responsibilities of government and employers; rather, it ensures that in fulfilling these responsibilities, response organizations plan and prepare in a consistent manner and that interoperability is a primary consideration for worker safety and health.

---

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

As the primary agency for this support annex, the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security will convene appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible to develop a plan for providing

the support required. The particular support provided will be dependent upon the scope, complexity, and specific hazards associated with the incident and the needs of the response and recovery organizations. This worker safety and health annex supports the following functions within the Incident Command System:

- A. Providing occupational safety and health technical advice and support to Incident Command/Unified Command (IC/UC) and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management, and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.
- B. Providing assistance with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation, and ensuring that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple sites, as appropriate.
- C. Providing assistance with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and characterizing the incident environment, to include continued monitoring of incident safety.
- D. Providing assistance with task-specific responder exposure monitoring for:
  - 1. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) contaminants; and
  - 2. Physical stressors (e.g., noise, heat/cold, ionizing radiation).
- E. In coordination with IDHW, evaluating the need for longer term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance, and appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers.
- F. Assessing responder safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.
- G. Provide assistance with determining the appropriate level of personnel protective equipment (PPE) including the use and decontamination of PPE.
- H. Collecting and managing data (exposure data, accident/injury documentation, etc.) to facilitate consistent data-formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.
- I. Coordinating and providing incident-specific responder training.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

- A. Plans: The National Response Framework, Worker Safety and Health Support Annex: This annex provides Federal support to Federal, State, tribal, and local response and recovery organizations in assuring response and recovery worker safety and health during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

**I. Primary Agency:** Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

A. During activation, coordinates technical assistance for responder safety and health to the IC/UC.

B. Resolves technical, procedural, and risk assessment conflicts before they adversely affect the consistency and accuracy of the advice and information provided to responders and to the local IC/UC.

C. Advise, consult, and cooperate with agencies of the state and federal government, other states, cities, counties, tribal governments and others concerned with emergency response and hazardous substance incidents.

D. Coordinate response of specialized response teams. Idaho has specially trained and equipped teams that could be deployed, as requested, to the site of a HAZMAT/WMD incident to assist and advise the local Incident Command. Idaho's specialty teams are as follows:

1. Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRT);
2. Idaho National Guard 101<sup>st</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST);
3. Idaho Regional Bomb Squads; and
4. Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams.

**II. Supporting Agencies:**

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard, 101 <sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team (CST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide military support to civilian authorities in regards to a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General. The 101<sup>st</sup> CST maintains the capability to perform early agent detection, sample collection, and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) monitoring, and modeling. Site assessments can also be provided as well as communications connectivity with other federal agencies and assets.</li><li>• Capabilities:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Chemical, radiological, and biological detection and analysis.</li><li>➤ Hazard plume modeling and threat analysis via current modeling software.</li><li>➤ On-scene analysis of unknown WMD agents utilizing a state-of-the-art Analytical Laboratory System (ALS).</li><li>➤ Liaison with EMS/Medical/Public Health agencies.</li><li>➤ Robust, highly mobile communications capability utilizing a Unified Command Suite (UCS).</li><li>➤ Technical decontamination (DECON) for first responders and</li></ul></li></ul>

	<p>the CST.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Technical research and reachback to state and federal level WMD expertise.</li> <li>➤ Advice and recommendations to the Incident Commander regarding event disposition, consequences, and mitigation.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support for assessment of health risks associated with hazardous materials incidents including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assessing health and medical effects of radiological exposure;</li> <li>➤ Providing toxicological information on hazardous and radioactive materials;</li> <li>➤ Performing laboratory analyses for public safety and incident assessment and monitoring.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coordinate and consult with Poison Control Center as needed.</li> <li>• Coordinate with District Health Departments in providing risk assessment and emergency health services in the event of a major disaster.</li> </ul>
Idaho District Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Health, for providing public health services related to hazardous materials incidents.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an environmental coordinator and environmental support personnel in support of the Incident Commander.</li> <li>• Assess and evaluate human health and environmental risks.</li> <li>• Coordinate environmental investigations and monitoring programs with involved agencies.</li> <li>• Provide radiation support personnel for radiological expertise and support to the Incident Commander.</li> <li>• Deploy radiation support personnel to assist with environmental characterization, radiation monitoring, and radiation control measures, when requested by the Incident Commander.</li> </ul>
Idaho Division of Building Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide consultation services on occupational safety and health standards and issues.</li> <li>• Promoting health, safety, and welfare by encouraging compliance with statewide building, energy conservation, public works contractors, industrial safety, logging, electrical and plumbing codes, standards and regulations</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance with any hazardous materials/WMD emergency (including radioactive) that will likely affect any surface water, dams, water wells, and waste disposal and</li> </ul>



	<p>injection wells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide field personnel who investigate pesticide misuse. The investigators are located in various areas throughout the state and may be of assistance when information is needed relating to the distribution or use of pesticides or in locating licensed applicators and/or dealers.</li> <li>• Maintains a complete file of all registered pesticide labels sold or used in the state, as well as a file of all licensed applicators or dealers.</li> <li>• Maintains a file of all licensed dealers, registered fertilizer products and labels of products sold in Idaho, and has a field staff of investigators knowledgeable in fertilizer distribution within the state.</li> <li>• Has an inspection force knowledgeable in animal health related matters and can provide technical assistance and advise with zoonotic diseases (disease that can be transmitted from vertebrate animals to humans).</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## INCIDENT ANNEX #1

### FLOODING

---

**Primary Agency:**

Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:**

Executive Office of the Governor  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Geological Survey (IDGS)  
Other State Agencies as Required

**Non-Governmental:**

Idaho Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster (IDAVAOD)

**Federal:**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)  
National Weather Service (NWS)  
Bureau of Reclamation  
The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **I. Purpose**

This incident annex has been prepared to facilitate a coordinated response to flooding incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to quickly restore essential services following a flood.

### **II. Scope**

This incident annex covers all areas within the State of Idaho. The types of flooding in Idaho are: Riverine Flooding, Flash Flooding, and Ice/Debris Jam Flooding.

### **III. Policies**

- A. Emergency responsibilities assigned to State agencies for flood response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and utilize the Incident Command System to exercise command and control during all incident operations.
- B. Following the issuance of a local emergency declaration, the Governor may issue a state declaration, which may allow response and recovery funding available as well as other state resources.
- C. Federal resources, which supplement State efforts, will be coordinated jointly by the Bureau of Homeland Security and with the Principal Federal Officer or the Federal government agency that supplies them.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. Floods have been the most serious, devastating, and costly natural hazard to affect Idaho. Based on historical frequency, floods occur in Idaho every 1 - 5 years and flashfloods every 1 - 2 years. The greatest impact has been to the northern and north central parts of the state where communities are vulnerable to flooding from the many rivers, lakes and creeks in the area. The three most common types of flooding experienced in Idaho are:

1. Riverine flooding: Periodic over-bank flow of rivers and streams generally associated with winter storms and spring runoff. Riverine floods generally have produced the largest scale events;

2. Flash flooding: Quickly rising rivers and/or streams generally associated with extreme precipitation, rapid snow melt, or a combination of the two. Insufficient infrastructure (i.e. inadequate urban drainage systems) levee failures, canal failures and dam failures are also contributing factors. Although typically limited in extent, flash floods and dam breaks represent the greatest risks to life and limb due to the rapid onset, the potentially high velocity of water, and the huge debris load carried by floodwaters; and

3. Ice/debris jam flooding: Ice jam floods are associated with extreme winter cold events; debris jams may result from landslides or human activities. Flooding from ice jams is relatively common in Idaho. Apart from snowmelt, mountain areas suffer from flooding associated with ice jams. Similarly, floating debris can accumulate at a natural or man-made obstruction (i.e. bridge abutments) and restrict the flow of water.

**B. Flooding Terminology:**

1. Bank Full Stage: The maximum amount of water that the river channel can carry and is also known as the channel capacity of a river.

2. Flood Stage: An elevation where appreciable flood damage begins to occur to urban or agricultural areas.

3. 100-Year Flood: Flood event with a statistical probability of 1% chance being inundated any given year. This is also known as the base flood.

4. Floodplain: a normally dry area of low land adjacent to a river or other watercourse that is susceptible to inundation during high water events.

5. Left Bank: The bank on the left side of the river when facing downstream with the flow.

6. Right Bank: The bank on the right side of the river when facing downstream with the flow.

**II. Planning Assumptions**

A. The first few hours following a flood are critical in saving the lives of people trapped in vehicles, atop structures, etc. The use of local resources during the initial response period will be essential until state and/or federal support is available.

B. Typical flood related threats to public safety include:

1. Hazardous material spills;

2. Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells;

3. Public health issues and vector control;

4. Power disruption;

5. Overwhelmed storm water systems causing flooding of public transportation routes;

6. Overflow of sewer treatment and settling ponds; and

7. Public buildings and private residences are flooded.

C. The extent of initial response efforts will depend on warning time, which varies with the cause of the flooding, the numbers of people affected by the flooding, and the ability of the local jurisdiction to provide assistance.

D. Flood stage as reported by the National Weather Service is not the same as the 100-year flood event. The 10-year, 50-year and 100-year flood level can be determined for points on rivers and streams by consulting the Flood Insurance Study. This option is available only for those sections of streams and rivers mapped by the National Flood Insurance Program.

E. Large numbers of flood evacuees requiring mass care is possible.

F. Citizens will be advised of potential flood conditions through a variety of methods, including: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio, Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts, standard radio and television announcements, etc.

G. The National Weather Service (NWS) will provide weather and flood warnings. Warning time will vary based on the type of flood event.

H. Steep topography increases runoff water velocity and debris flow. Lack of vegetation, due to drought or wildfire, to slow runoff is another factor.

I. A flood event may likely have the largest uninsured damage impact of any type of natural disaster. Homeowners or business owner's insurance policies usually do not cover flooding. It must be purchased separately as a special flood insurance policy. Although the program is widely publicized, history has shown that most people do not carry flood insurance.

J. Local infrastructure may be compromised as a result of flooding.

K. Mass debris removal may be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.

L. The Bureau of Homeland Security will participate in the Water Supply Committee Meetings facilitated by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. These meetings generally conducted during December through April provide a comprehensive picture of snowpack, weather patterns, and dam storage capacity.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

The initial response to a flood event will be made by local responders. If and when the event becomes so large that local resources are overwhelmed, additional assistance may be requested through the declaration process as outlined in the Base Plan. Such assistance, when

authorized, will be provided by state agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and state governments are exceeded.

## **II. Response Actions**

### **A. Initial Response**

#### **1. Alert and Notification:**

a. The National Weather Service will issue the initial advisory message to local authorities and the State Communications Center for two possible threat conditions:

1) A Flood Watch indicates that conditions are favorable for flooding to occur; and

2) A Flood Warning indicates that flooding is occurring or imminent.

b. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.

c. The BHS will notify local, State, and Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

d. The BHS will ensure that notifications of flood warnings have been made to the following:

1) BHS staff and Area Field Officer (AFO) of the affected area;

2) The affected County disaster/emergency services agency;

3) The sheriffs of counties affected by the flooding;

4) All State Agency Disaster Coordinators; and

5) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

e. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS

messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the State Communications Center (StateComm) and the Bureau of Homeland Security.

## 2. Incident Management Process:

- a. Local Response: When flooding occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.
- b. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.
- c. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for State assistance will be forwarded to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) in accordance with the Base Plan.
- d. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the BHS, will request Federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

## B. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a damaging flood and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:
  - a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs prior to, or in the event of a dam failure immediately after, from the onset of the flood and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.
  - b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the flood in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the flood and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief (Stafford Act - PL 93-288) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.



### III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

#### A. Plans:

1. The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, Nov 2007: This plan was developed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the State and local governments within its borders. This plan identifies hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the State and provides a comprehensive statewide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation projects.
2. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

#### B. Programs:

1. Public and Individual Assistance Programs: The Bureau of Homeland Security manages these programs. ID-ESF #14, Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a flooding event.
2. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The Idaho Department of Water Resources floodplain manager coordinates the NFIP in Idaho. Management involves reviewing city ordinances created to deal with floodplain problems, assisting communities to adopt floodplain ordinances and qualify for the NFIP, which makes it possible for citizens to qualify for FEMA flood insurance. The IDWR floodplain manager also helps communities in planning for floods, conducts training of flood plain protection and reviews work done within flood plains to ensure that it will not cause an increase in flood levels if flooding occurs
3. Flood Fight Program: Through this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can provide:
  - a. Preparedness/Technical Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides technical assistance before, during, and after flood events. This assistance can range from how to place sandbags to helping design a permanent flood control structure.
  - b. Flood Fight Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mission is to provide timely, effective, flood emergency assistance. Their assistance during flood events is intended to meet the immediate threat to life or improved property.
  - c. Advance Measure Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may perform Advance Measure projects prior to flooding or flood fighting to protect against loss of life or damages to property. An imminent threat of unusual flooding must exist to justify Advance Measures assistance from the Corps.

d. Levee Rehabilitation Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may assist local sponsors in repairing eligible levees that are damaged or destroyed in flood events. Rehabilitation of damaged flood control works is explicitly defined as emergency work. All aspects of work related to rehabilitation of damaged flood control works are to be addressed using all available methods of urgency, exigency, and expediency, consistent with providing responsive, cost effective assistance. Repair work must be initiated within 60 days of project approval.

4. The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program: The EWP program helps protect lives and property threatened by natural disasters, including floods. The program is administered by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which provides technical and financial to preserve life and property threatened by excessive erosion and flooding.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### I. Primary Agency: Idaho Military Division, Bureau of Homeland Security.

- A. Activate and staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center;
- B. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;
- C. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;
- D. Maintain situational awareness of flood activities and monitor snow pack/snow melt conditions and weather forecasts;
- E. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and
- F. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.
- G. Coordinate request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for technical assistance, flood fight assistance, and advanced measures assistance.

### II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Executive Office of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and</li></ul>

	<p>Disaster Emergencies”) and implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; “Disaster Emergency Account”) or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services.</li> <li>• Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; “Authority of the Governor”), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.</li> </ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16, Military Support, provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Air assets for reconnaissance and rescue operations;</li> <li>➢ Personnel for debris removal, search and rescue, and other assistance as required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the NFIP in Idaho.</li> <li>• Facilitate Water Supply Committee meetings during flood season.</li> <li>• Provide hydrologists and geologists to assist in response and recovery efforts.</li> <li>• Monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts and warn Bureau of Homeland Security and local jurisdictions of impending flooding.</li> <li>• Conduct dam safety inspections and supervise dam safety practices during times of flooding or imminent failure.</li> <li>• Advise the Bureau of Homeland Security of impending emergency conditions such as imminent failure or other conditions involving dam safety.</li> <li>• Coordinate operation of water structures to minimize flood damage. Ensure emergency maintenance and repairs are performed to protect life and property during impending or actual occurrences of a disaster.</li> <li>• Establish procedures to grant stream channel protection waivers to entities involved in emergency flood fight situations and when channel work is necessary on an emergency basis to protect life and property.</li> <li>• Assist agencies and individuals in obtaining emergency authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, under Public Law 92-500, to conduct flood control activities in waterways.</li> <li>• Assist the Department of Environmental Quality in assuring adequate supplies of potable water are available.</li> <li>• Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams.</li> </ul>

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess supplies of potable water and coordinate portable water resources with other state agencies.</li> <li>• Assess environmental impact of proposed emergency operations and suggest alternative methods or actions to minimize environmental damage.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide aviation resources for evacuation, search, and rescue operations.</li> <li>➤ Provide engineering services and resources for the repair and maintenance of state highways, bridges, and airfields.</li> <li>➤ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>➤ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations that may be required as a result of a flood.</li> <li>➤ Coordinate with Idaho State Police as required with evacuation procedures and traffic control.</li> <li>➤ Maintain communications and advise State Communications dispatch of current road conditions in all areas of the state – these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>➤ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide personnel for damage assessment teams of commodity warehouses, potato storage facilities, livestock waste lagoons, and/or soil sediment pond breaks.</li> <li>➤ Coordinate with local officials for the evacuation of domestic livestock and other animals, and the establishment of an evacuation reception area for appropriate animal care.</li> <li>➤ Coordinate feeding requirements and care arrangements for livestock and other animals evacuated, lost, or abandoned as a result of disaster.</li> <li>➤ Coordinate dead animal removal.</li> <li>➤ Provide trained personnel for agricultural and conservation damage survey teams.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preserve law and order and provide for the safety and protection of citizens.</li> <li>➤ Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department.</li> <li>➤ Provide brand inspection personnel to determine ownership of animals if needed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Coordinate public health and medical response.</li> <li>➢ Keep the public informed of the health and sanitary conditions created by floods: flood waters may carry untreated sewage, dead animals, disinterred bodies, and hazardous materials.</li> <li>➢ Monitor food and water quality and sanitary conditions.</li> <li>➢ Support mass care operations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide representatives for damage assessment, damage survey, and hazard mitigation teams for events that involve geologic hazards.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide emergency communications assistance.</li> <li>• Provide personnel for damage assessment, and damage survey teams.</li> </ul>
Other State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Idaho Emergency Operations Center. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental  - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mass care operations.</li> </ul>
Federal  U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Emergency Management Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Management provides engineering services to respond to national and natural disasters to minimize damages and help in recovery efforts. Public Law 84-99 enables the Corps to assist state and local authorities in flood fight activities and cost share in the repair of flood protection structures. Public Law 93-288 authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to task the Corps with disaster recovery missions under the National Response Framework.</li> <li>• The Corps operates several dams within the State of Idaho.</li> <li>• Walla Walla District is responsible for the majority of Idaho to include the Clearwater River Drainage through Southern Idaho (Snake River Drainage).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Seattle District is responsible for the drainages north of the Clearwater River Drainage.</li> <li>• The Sacramento District is responsible for the Bear River Drainage in extreme SE Idaho.</li> </ul>
National Weather Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides weather information and briefings, issues flood watches and warnings and provides hydrologic modeling. The NWS also operates the Northwest River Forecast Center.</li> </ul>
Bureau of Reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bureau of Reclamation operates multiple dams throughout Idaho. They are also involved in the operation of multiple irrigation canal systems.</li> </ul>
The Natural Resource Conservation Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NRCS operates numerous SNOWTEL sites throughout Idaho and is responsible for monitoring snowpack and snow-water equivalency levels. The NRCS also operates the Emergency Watershed program and has soil conservation programs.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## INCIDENT ANNEX #2

### EARTHQUAKE

---

**Primary Agency:**

Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:**

Executive Office of the Governor  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Geological Survey (IDGS)  
Other State Agencies as Required

**Non-Governmental:**

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

This incident annex has been prepared to facilitate a coordinated response to earthquake (seismic events) incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to quickly restore essential services following an earthquake.

## **II. Scope**

This incident annex covers all areas within the State of Idaho.

## **III. Policies**

A. Emergency responsibilities assigned to State agencies for earthquake response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and utilize the Incident Command System to exercise command and control during all incident operations.

B. Following the issuance of a local emergency declaration, the Governor may issue a state declaration, which may allow response and recovery funding available as well as other state resources.

C. Federal resources, which supplement State efforts, will be coordinated jointly by the Bureau of Homeland Security and with the Principal Federal Officer or the Federal government agency that supplies them.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

Although rarely in the news, earthquakes are a fact of life in Idaho. According to a study conducted in 2003 by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Idaho ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in terms of Earthquake activity. Other scientific studies and the historical record demonstrate that damaging seismic events are possible throughout the State and the region. Earthquakes are one of the least predictable and poorly understood hazards.

Earthquakes are capable of catastrophic consequences, especially in urban areas and isolated rural areas. Much of Idaho's housing stock in suburban and rural communities was built prior to the 1970's when building codes were not in force. Additionally Idaho rural communities do not have the resources to respond to widespread damage that might be caused by a catastrophic earthquake.

Worldwide, earthquakes have been known to cost thousands of lives and enormous economic and social losses. In minor earthquakes, damage may be done only to household goods, merchandise, and other building contents and people are occasionally injured or killed by falling objects. More violent earthquakes may cause the full or partial collapse of buildings, bridges and overpasses, and other structures. Fires due to broken gas lines, downed power lines, and other sources are common following an earthquake and often account for much of the damage. Economic losses arise from destruction of structures and infrastructure, interruption of business activity, and innumerable other sources. Utilities may be lost for long periods of time and all modes of transportation may be disrupted. Emergency services including medical may be both disabled and overwhelmed. In addition to broken gas lines, other hazardous materials may be released.

A. Idaho's earthquakes result from three causes:



1. Plate Tectonics: The surface of the earth (the “crust”) is made up of large masses, referred to as tectonic plates. Many of the world’s earthquakes result from forces along the margins of these tectonic plates. These earthquakes occur when pressure resulting from these forces is released in a sudden burst of motion. Such earthquakes are produced in coastal California, Oregon, and Washington. The largest of these distant events may be felt in Idaho.

2. Crustal Stretching: However, most earthquakes in Idaho have origins (the “epicenter”) far from plate boundaries. Much of the earth’s crust in southern and central Idaho has undergone tremendous stretching, resulting in parallel, linear mountains and valleys. This region is called the Basin and Range and extends into the adjoining States of Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada. Basin and Range stretching is continuing today. Earthquakes from these crustal movements can also cause severe ground shaking in Idaho.

3. Hotspot/Volcanic Activity: Finally, Idaho earthquakes may be associated with magmatic activity. This activity is associated with the “Yellowstone Hotspot.” The hotspot is a conduit carrying molten rock (magma) from deep within the earth into the crust. Pressures within the hotspot zone lead to earthquakes. Although there are currently no surface releases of magma through volcanoes or volcanic vents, the hotspot is very seismically active. Dozens of small earthquakes are recorded in the Yellowstone region each month.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. The first few hours following an earthquake are critical in saving the lives of people who have been injured and/or trapped in collapsed structures. The use of local resources during the initial response period will be essential until state and/or federal support is available.

B. The extent of initial response efforts will depend on the location, magnitude, cascading effects, and numbers of people affected by the earthquake and the ability of the local jurisdiction to provide assistance.

C. Additional earthquakes and aftershocks will have an impact on response and recovery operations and may trigger further damaging events.

D. Typical earthquake related threats to public safety include but are not limited to:

1. Hazardous material spills;
2. Downed power lines and/or power disruption (loss of electric power may mean no water to fight fires, no drinking water, no sewage, no lights or heat, etc.);
3. Ruptured water and sewer lines;
4. Ruptured natural gas and petroleum pipelines;
5. Fires resulting from broken gas lines or from other ignition sources;
6. Collapsed, bridges, overpasses;

- 7. Collapsed or unstable buildings (unreinforced masonry buildings);
  - 8. Damaged or destroyed critical facilities (hospitals, fire/police stations); and
  - 9. Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells.
  - E. Large numbers of earthquake evacuees requiring mass care is possible.
  - F. Mass debris removal may be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.
  - G. Heavy collapse search and rescue operations will be required.
  - H. Business and industry may not be prepared for adequate response to an earthquake. Businesses that rely on computer-based systems are particularly vulnerable.
  - I. Commercial telephone service, including cellular telephone service, is vulnerable and may be unavailable.
  - J. Dams may sustain significant damage and/or fail.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

The initial response to a seismic event will be made by local responders. If and when the event becomes so large that local resources are overwhelmed, additional assistance may be requested through the declaration process as outlined in the Base Plan. Such assistance, when authorized, will be provided by state agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and state governments are exceeded.

### **II. Response Actions**

#### **A. Initial Response**

##### **1. Alert and Notification:**

- a. Earthquakes are very unpredictable events and this allows no time for early (pre-event) public notification and/or warning.
- b. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.
- c. The BHS will notify local, State, and Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

d. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor of the State of Idaho can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the State Communications Center (StateComm) and the Bureau of Homeland Security.

## 2. Incident Management Process:

a. Local Response: When an earthquake occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

b. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.

c. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for State assistance will be forwarded to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) in accordance with the Base Plan.

d. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the BHS, will request Federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

## B. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of an earthquake and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs from the onset of the earthquake and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the earthquake in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the earthquake and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief under PL 93-288 (Stafford Act) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

#### **A. Plans:**

1. The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, Nov 2007: This was developed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the State and local governments within its borders. This plan identifies hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the State and provides a comprehensive statewide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation projects.

2. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

#### **B. Programs:**

1. Public and Individual Assistance Programs: The Bureau of Homeland Security manages these programs. ID-ESF #14, Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a flooding event.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division, Bureau of Homeland Security.

- A. Activate and staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center;
- B. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;
- C. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;

D. Maintain situational awareness;

E. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and

F. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Executive Office of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and Disaster Emergencies") and implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan.</li><li>• Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; "Disaster Emergency Account") or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services.</li><li>• Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; "Authority of the Governor"), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.</li></ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16, Military Support, provide:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Air assets for reconnaissance and rescue operations;</li><li>➢ Personnel for debris removal, search and rescue, and other assistance as required.</li></ul></li></ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide hydrologists and geologists to assist in response and recovery efforts.</li><li>• Monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts and warn Bureau of Homeland Security and local jurisdictions of impending flooding.</li><li>• Conduct dam safety inspections and supervise dam safety practices.</li><li>• Advise the Bureau of Homeland Security of impending emergency conditions such as imminent failure or other conditions involving dam safety.</li><li>• Coordinate operation of water structures to minimize flood damage. Ensure emergency maintenance and repairs are performed to protect life and property during impending or actual occurrences of a disaster.</li><li>• Assist agencies and individuals in obtaining emergency authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, under</li></ul>

	<p>Public Law 92-500, to conduct flood control activities in waterways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Department of Environmental Quality in assuring adequate supplies of potable water are available.</li> <li>• Provide personnel for damage assessment teams.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess supplies of potable water and coordinate portable water resources with other state agencies.</li> <li>• Assess environmental impact of proposed emergency operations and suggest alternative methods or actions to minimize environmental damage.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide aviation resources for evacuation, search, and rescue operations.</li> <li>➢ Provide engineering services and resources for the repair and maintenance of state highways, bridges, and airfields.</li> <li>➢ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>➢ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations.</li> <li>➢ Assist Idaho State Police as required with evacuation procedures and traffic control.</li> <li>➢ Maintain communications and advise State Communications dispatch of current road conditions in all areas of the state – these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>➢ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide personnel for damage assessment teams of commodity warehouses, potato storage facilities, livestock waste lagoons, and/or soil sediment pond breaks.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate with local officials for the evacuation of domestic livestock and other animals, and the establishment of an evacuation reception area for appropriate animal care.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate feeding requirements and care arrangements for livestock and other animals evacuated, lost, or abandoned as a result of disaster.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate dead animal removal.</li> <li>➢ Provide trained personnel for agricultural and conservation damage survey teams.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Preserve law and order and provide for the safety and protection of citizens.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department.</li> <li>➤ Provide brand inspection personnel to determine ownership of animals if needed.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordinate public health and medical response.</li> <li>➤ Keep the public informed of the health and sanitary conditions.</li> <li>➤ Monitor food and water quality and sanitary conditions.</li> <li>➤ Support mass care operations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information on earthquakes and geologic hazards</li> </ul>
Other State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Idaho Emergency Operations Center. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mass care operations.</li> </ul>

---

## REFERENCE

**I. Tables:** The following tables provide commonly used and accepted seismic event definitions, intensity, magnitude, and classification terminology associated with earthquakes.

A. The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale: This scale is used for measuring the intensity of an earthquake. It quantifies the effects of an earthquake on the Earth's surface humans, objects of nature, and man-made structures on a scale of I through XII with I denoting a weak earthquake and XII one that causes almost complete destruction. The lower degrees of the MMI scale generally deal with the manner in which the earthquake is felt by humans. The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage. Table 1 below, is a rough guide to the degrees of the MMI scale.

MMI Value	Description of Shaking Severity	Summary Damage Description	Full Description
I			Not felt. Marginal and long period effects of large earthquakes.
II			Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors, or favorably placed.
III			Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognized as an earthquake.
IV			Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of heavy trucks; or sensation of a jolt like a heavy ball striking the walls. Standing motor cars rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. In the upper range of IV, wooden walls and frame creak.
V	Light	Pictures Move	Felt outdoors; direction estimated. Sleepers wakened. Liquids disturbed, some spilled. Small unstable objects displaced or upset. Doors swing, close, open. Shutters, pictures move. Pendulum clocks stop, start, change rate.
VI	Moderate	Objects Fall	Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Knickknacks, books, etc., off shelves. Pictures off walls. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak plaster and masonry D cracked. Small bells ring (church, school). Trees, bushes shaken (visibly, or heard to rustle).
VII	Strong	Nonstructural Damage	Difficult to stand. Noticed by drivers of motor cars. Hanging objects quiver. Furniture broken. Damage to masonry D, including cracks. Weak chimneys broken at roof line. Fall of plaster, loose bricks, stones, tiles, cornices (also unbraced parapets and architectural ornaments). Some cracks in masonry C. Waves on ponds; water turbid with mud. Small slides and caving in along sand or gravel banks. Large bells ring. Concrete irrigation ditches damaged.
VIII	Very Strong	Moderate Damage	Steering of motor cars affected. Damage to masonry C; partial collapse. Some damage to masonry B; none to masonry A. Fall of stucco and some masonry walls. Twisting, fall of chimneys, factory stacks, monuments, towers, elevated tanks. Frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted down; loose panel walls thrown out.



			Decayed piling broken off. Branches broken from trees. Changes in flow or temperature of springs and wells. Cracks in wet ground and on steep slopes.
IX	Violent	Heavy Damage	General panic. Masonry D destroyed; masonry C heavily damaged, sometimes with complete collapse; masonry B seriously damaged. (General damage to foundations.) Frame structures, if not bolted, shifted off foundations. Frames racked. Serious damage to reservoirs. Underground pipes broken. Conspicuous cracks in ground. In alluvial areas sand and mud ejected, earthquake fountains, sand craters.
X	Very Violent	Extreme Damage	Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with their foundations. Some well-built wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious damage to dams, dikes, embankments. Large landslides. Water thrown on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Rails bent slightly.
XI			Rails bent greatly. Underground pipelines completely out of service.
XII			Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Masonry A: Good workmanship, mortar, and design; reinforced, especially laterally, and bound together by using steel, concrete, etc.; designed to resist lateral forces.

Masonry B: Good workmanship and mortar; reinforced, but not designed in detail to resist lateral forces.

Masonry C: Ordinary workmanship and mortar; no extreme weaknesses like failing to tie in at corners, but neither reinforced nor designed against horizontal forces.

Masonry D: Weak materials, such as adobe; poor mortar; low standards of workmanship; weak horizontally.

**Table 1 – The MMI Scale**

B. The Richter Magnitude Scale: Seismic waves are the vibrations from earthquakes that travel through the Earth; they are recorded on instruments called seismographs. Seismographs record a zigzag trace that shows the varying amplitude of ground oscillations beneath the instrument. Sensitive seismographs, which greatly magnify these ground motions, can detect strong earthquakes from sources anywhere in the world. The time, locations, and magnitude of an earthquake can be determined from the data recorded by seismograph stations.

The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes. On the Richter scale, magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimal fractions. For example, a magnitude 5.3 might be for a moderate earthquake, and a strong earthquake might be rated as magnitude 6.3. Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude; as an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value. Table 2 below, is a rough guide to the degrees of the Richter scale.

Magnitude	Earthquake Effects	Est. # Each Year
2.5 or less	Usually not felt, but can be recorded by seismograph	900,000
2.5 to 5.4	Often felt, but only causes minor damage	30,000
5.5 to 6.0	Slight damage to buildings and other structures	500
6.1 to 6.9	May cause a lot of damage in very populated areas	100
7.0 to 7.9	Major earthquake. Serious damage	20
8.0 or greater	Great earthquake. Can totally destroy communities near the epicenter	One every 5 to 10 years

**Table 2 – The Richter Scale**

C. Earthquake Magnitude Classes: Earthquakes are also classified in categories ranging from minor to great, depending on their magnitude.

Class	Magnitude
Great	8.0 or more
Major	7.0 to 7.9
Strong	6.0 to 6.9
Moderate	5.0 to 5.9
Light	4.0 to 4.9
Minor	3.0 to 3.9

**Table 3 – Earthquake Magnitude Classes**



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## INCIDENT ANNEX #3

### SEVERE WEATHER

---

**Primary Agency:**

Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)

**Support Agencies:**

Executive Office of the Governor  
Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Department of Administration (DOA)  
- Division of Public Works (DPW)  
Other State Agencies as Required

**Non-Governmental:** Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVAOD)

**Federal:**

The National Weather Service (NWS)

---

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Purpose

This incident annex has been prepared to facilitate a coordinated response to severe weather incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local

jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to quickly restore essential services following a severe weather incident.

## **II. Scope**

This incident annex covers all areas within the State of Idaho.

## **III. Policies**

- A. Emergency responsibilities assigned to State agencies for severe weather response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and utilize the Incident Command System to exercise command and control during all incident operations.
  - B. Following the issuance of a local emergency declaration, the Governor may issue a state declaration, which may allow response and recovery funding available as well as other state resources.
  - C. Federal resources, which supplement State efforts, will be coordinated jointly by the Bureau of Homeland Security and with the Principal Federal Officer or the Federal government agency that supplies them.
- 

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

- A. Severe weather occurs often in Idaho. Severe weather can be experienced throughout the State of Idaho and the entire population is at risk. Severe weather incidents include:
  - 1. Severe Thunderstorms. Severe thunderstorms are defined by the National Weather Service (NWS) as having winds in excess of 58 mph and/or hail  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter or larger. Severe Thunderstorms have been observed in Idaho in all months of the year however, they are most common in the months of May through August. Severe Thunderstorms most typically cause blowing dust and produce winds capable of blowing down trees and damaging roofs. In very rare circumstances, a severe thunderstorm in Idaho is capable of significant damage such as lifting roofs off buildings or collapsing less well constructed buildings.
  - 2. Tornadoes. Tornadoes occur on average 5 times/year in Idaho. Most of these tornadoes occur in the Snake River plain with most of those occurring east of Twin Falls. The vast majority of Idaho tornadoes (80%) are rated on the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale as an EF0 tornado meaning winds are less than 85 mph. Only 15% of Idaho's tornadoes are rated as an EF1 meaning winds 85-110 mph. And about 1 tornado every 6 to 10 years will reach an EF2 strength with winds up to 135 mph. While an EF2 is the strongest tornado to hit Idaho in recorded history, a tornado stronger than EF2 is possible, but would be an extremely rare event. EF0 tornadoes have about the same impact as a Severe Thunderstorm, the most likely damage is broken tree limbs with some minor roof damage to structures. EF1 tornadoes can cause considerable damage

to structures including lifting a portion of a roof off the building. EF2 tornadoes can collapse typical frame constructed buildings and can cause considerable damage to commercial structures.

3. Winter Storms (ice and snow). Winter storms are a common occurrence across all of Idaho from November through April. Winter storms drop considerable snow causing transportation difficulties on Idaho's highways. Several times each winter, storms will arrive with considerable wind causing blizzard or near blizzard conditions. These storms close highways due to the inability of road crews to keep up with falling and drifting snow on roadways. The greatest impact from these storms is typically on traffic delays but there are a few occasions each winter season when people will become trapped in cars on closed roads. There are instances when people who become stranded in their vehicle try to walk to safety, become disoriented, succumb to the cold, and die of hypothermia.

4. High Winds. High winds in Idaho come from two sources, Severe Thunderstorms as previously discussed, and in the winter/spring months when strong winds can blow for long periods of time. These winds are most common across the Snake River Plain with the most prone area east of Twin Falls. These storms bring winds that are not strong enough to cause structural damage but they are strong enough to cause blowing dust which can reduce visibility to a ¼ mile or less. The most likely effect from these winds is transportation difficulties and possible auto accidents where visibility suddenly is reduced and drivers are not prepared for a complete loss of forward visibility.

5. Flood and Flash Flood. Floods and flash floods have historically been the costliest weather disasters to strike Idaho. Flash floods can occur in any part of the state, generally from May through September. They are most damaging in steep terrain where roads have been washed out or covered in debris. Floods generally occur in the lower valleys where larger rivers carry significant water volume. Floods generally occur in the winter through early summer months due to a combination of rain and snow. They are most severe in mid winter when a warm storm system brings rain onto a significant snow pack. Flash floods play themselves out in a few hours; floods on the other hand can last days or weeks. Reference ID-IA #1 Flooding for more information on floods in Idaho.

6. Drought. A drought is a recurring weather phenomenon that can have a profound impact upon the physical environment and social systems of Idaho. These impacts are often ambiguous and complex. They are usually related to such water use activities as agriculture, commerce, tourism, fire suppression, and wildlife preservation. Reductions in electrical power generation and water quality are also likely. Because drought is progressive in nature and comes on slowly, it is often not recognized until it reaches a severe level. Most of Idaho's water arrives in the form of rain and snow through the winter months. The slow melt of the snowpack in the mountains through the spring and early summer provides irrigation water to much of Idaho's agriculture. Because of Idaho's reservoir storage capabilities, one year of below normal winter precipitation is not enough to cause significant problems for water supply purposes. However, back to back dry years can cause a stress on the system due to reservoirs not filling completely. These back to back dry years occur with a low but not insignificant frequency.

7. Heat wave. Exposure to excessive heat can cause illness, injury and death. Approximately 400 people die each year from exposure to heat due to weather conditions, and many more people die from health conditions that are exacerbated by

exposure to excess heat. Most heat-related deaths occur during the summer months. The elderly, the very young, and people with chronic health problems are most at risk. Air conditioning is the leading protective factor against heat-related illness and death. The dangerous condition of heat waves comes with a combination of high daytime temperatures and high nighttime temperatures. Very warm nighttime temperatures occur more often in large urban areas. Due to Idaho's rural nature, these conditions rarely occur. However, as urban areas increase in size these conditions may slowly grow in importance in the coming years.

8. Severe Cold. Exposure to severe cold episodes has caused deaths across Idaho. Hypothermia occurs when the body temperature is chilled due to extreme cold or from a cool wet environment. Deaths from hypothermia typically occur from, 1) persons lost far from shelter, and 2) elderly people living in rural areas have a minor accident while outdoors in cold weather and are unable to get to shelter prior to succumbing to the cold.

B. Severe weather has the proven potential to cause deaths, injuries, and widespread property damage. There is a continuous need to increase severe weather awareness among all of Idaho's citizens.

C. Effects of severe weather may include, but are not limited to:

1. Structural damage to public buildings and private residences;
2. Damage to the environment;
3. Downed trees resulting in structural damage and impassable roads;
4. Impassable/blocked roadways cutting off population centers and preventing first responder access;
5. Injury and death due to exposure to severely cold or hot temperatures;
6. Downed telecommunications lines and microwave towers;
7. Power disruption or outages and downed power lines;
8. Wildland fires from extreme heat, wind, and/or lightning;
9. Loss of potable drinking water; and
10. Damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure.

D. The greatest hazard potential is in vehicles, portable buildings, and buildings with large roof spans. Strong winds associated with a tornado or straight line winds can overturn vehicles or portable buildings. Buildings with large roof spans are particularly at risk of structural damage.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. The State of Idaho is vulnerable to a significant threat of damage from severe weather throughout the State.

- B. Additional damage can be caused by hail, lightning, and rising water due to heavy rains.
  - C. Severe weather events can create increased demands for traditional first responders such as law enforcement, emergency medical services, and firefighters. This could cause longer than usual response times and availability of response personnel.
  - D. A severe weather event may trigger one or more secondary events such as the release of hazardous materials or fires.
  - E. Damage to transportation systems may complicate recovery efforts following a severe weather event. The loss or impairment of major highway links serving the area may significantly increase the difficulty of rescue and relief efforts. Debris removal operations may have a high priority.
- 

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **I. General**

Unlike most other types of emergencies or disasters, State resources will likely be involved at the onset of severe weather incidents (i.e. issuing warnings, clearing roadways, etc.) as part of their routine responsibilities. If and when the event becomes so large that local resources are overwhelmed, additional assistance may be requested through the declaration process as outlined in the Base Plan. Such assistance, when authorized, will be provided by state agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and state governments are exceeded.

### **II. Response Actions**

The Response Phase occurs from the onset of severe weather and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

#### **A. Initial Response:**

##### **1. Alert and Notification:**

- a. Facilitate the widest dissemination of weather watches, advisories, warnings, etc.
- b. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.
- c. The BHS will notify local, State, and Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

d. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor of the State of Idaho can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the State Communications Center (StateComm) and the Bureau of Homeland Security.

## 2. Incident Management Process:

a. Local Response: When severe weather occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

b. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.

c. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for State assistance will be forwarded to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) in accordance with the Base Plan.

d. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the BHS, will request Federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

## B. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a severe weather incident and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs prior to, or in the event of a severe weather incident, and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.



b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the incident in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the incident and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief under PL 93-288 (Stafford Act) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

### **III. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

#### **A. Plans:**

1. The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, Nov 2007: This was developed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the State and local governments within its borders. This plan identifies hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the State and provides a comprehensive statewide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation projects.

2. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

B. Programs: Public and Individual Assistance Programs: The Bureau of Homeland Security manages these programs. ID-ESF #14, Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a severe weather event.

---

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **I. Primary Agency:** Idaho Military Division, Bureau of Homeland Security.

- A. Activate and staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center;
- B. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;
- C. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;
- D. Maintain situational awareness of severe weather events and monitor snow pack/snow melt conditions, river conditions, and weather forecasts;

E. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and

F. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Executive Office of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and Disaster Emergencies") and implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan.</li><li>• Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; "Disaster Emergency Account") or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services.</li><li>• Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; "Authority of the Governor"), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.</li></ul>
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16, Military Support, provide:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Air assets for reconnaissance and rescue operations;</li><li>➢ Personnel for debris removal, search and rescue, and other assistance as required.</li></ul></li></ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide hydrologists and geologists to assist in response and recovery efforts.</li><li>• Monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts and warn Bureau of Homeland Security and local jurisdictions of impending dangers.</li><li>• Conduct dam safety inspections and supervise dam safety practices during times of flooding or imminent failure.</li><li>• Advise the Bureau of Homeland Security of impending emergency conditions such as imminent failure or other conditions involving dam safety.</li><li>• Coordinate operation of water structures to minimize flood damage. Ensure emergency maintenance and repairs are performed to protect life and property during impending or actual occurrences of a disaster.</li><li>• Establish procedures to grant stream channel protection waivers to entities involved in emergency flood fight situations and when channel work is necessary on an emergency basis to protect life and property.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist agencies and individuals in obtaining emergency authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, under Public Law 92-500, to conduct flood control activities in waterways.</li> <li>• Assist the Department of Environmental Quality in assuring adequate supplies of potable water are available.</li> <li>• Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess supplies of potable water and coordinate portable water resources with other state agencies.</li> <li>• Assess environmental impact of proposed emergency operations and suggest alternative methods or actions to minimize environmental damage.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide aviation resources for evacuation, search, and rescue operations.</li> <li>➢ Provide engineering services and resources for the repair and maintenance of state highways, bridges, and airfields.</li> <li>➢ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated through ID-ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering.</li> <li>➢ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations that may be required as a result of closures.</li> <li>➢ Assist Idaho State Police as required with evacuation procedures and traffic control.</li> <li>➢ Maintain communications and advise State Communications dispatch of current road conditions in all areas of the state – these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the Bureau of Homeland Security.</li> <li>➢ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide personnel for damage assessment teams of commodity warehouses, potato storage facilities, livestock waste lagoons, and/or soil sediment pond breaks.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate with local officials for the evacuation of domestic livestock and other animals, and the establishment of an evacuation reception area for appropriate animal care.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate feeding requirements and care arrangements for livestock and other animals evacuated, lost, or abandoned as a result of disaster.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate dead animal removal.</li> <li>➢ Provide trained personnel for agricultural and conservation damage survey teams.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Preserve law and order and provide for the safety and protection of citizens.</li> <li>➢ Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Coordinate public health and medical response.</li> <li>➢ Keep the public informed of the public health threats/hazards associated with extreme hot or cold conditions.</li> <li>➢ Monitor food and water quality and sanitary conditions.</li> <li>➢ Support mass care operations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide damage assessment teams.</li> <li>➢ Manage debris removal operations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Other State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.</li> </ul>
Non-Governmental  - Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mass care operations.</li> </ul>
Federal  - National Weather Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides weather information and briefings, issues flood watches and warnings and provides hydrologic modeling. The NWS also operates the Northwest River Forecast Center.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## INCIDENT ANNEX #4

### NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

**Support Agencies:**

- Idaho Military Division (IMD)
- Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
- Idaho National Guard (IDNG)
- Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)
- Idaho District Health Departments (DHD)
- Idaho State Police (ISP)
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)
- Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)
- Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)
- Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC)
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)
- Other State Agencies as Required

**Federal:**

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
- U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

---

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Purpose

The Nuclear/Radiological annex provide guidance for a coordinated response by State, County, and Federal agencies to a Nuclear/Radiological incident in the State of Idaho or incidents from surrounding States that affect the health and safety to the citizens of Idaho.

### II. Scope

A. This annex applies to all nuclear/radiological disasters and emergency incidents, including sabotage and terrorist, involving the release or potential release of nuclear or radioactive material that poses an actual or perceived hazard to public health, safety, national security, and/or the environment. This includes terrorist use of radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) or improvised nuclear devices (INDs) as well as nuclear facility accidents (commercial, research, or Federal nuclear facilities), lost radioactive material sources, transportation accidents involving nuclear/radioactive material.

B. Relationship to Existing Plans. This annex does not alter existing State plans for nuclear/radiological incidents, County plans, or Federal response plans.

### III. Policies

A. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan is the primary notification and federal/state incident response Annex implemented for nuclear/radiological incidents within Idaho that threaten or potentially threaten the public health and environment.

B. For radiological incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components, State agencies shall defer primary actions to the Federal government agency in custody of the material (the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In the event radioactive contamination occurs, State and local officials will coordinate with Federal officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken outside the National Defense Area (NDA) or National Security Area (NSA).

C. The owner/operator of a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed nuclear/radiological facility and Federal facilities such as the DOE, Idaho National Laboratory, is primarily responsible for mitigating the consequences of an incident, providing notifications, and providing appropriate protective action recommendations to State and local government officials, and minimizing the radiological hazard to the public. The owner/operator has primary responsibility for actions within the facility boundary and may also have responsibilities for response and recovery activities outside the facility boundary under applicable legal obligations (e.g., contractual; licensee; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Department of Transportation rules).

D. State and local governments primarily are responsible for determining and implementing measures to protect life, property, and the environment in those areas outside the facility boundary or incident location. This does not, however, relieve nuclear/radiological facility or material owners/operators from any applicable legal obligations.

E. Local governments/agencies and owners/operators of nuclear/radiological facilities or activities may request technical assistance from DEQ (through the State Communications Center for emergencies that may impact the public or environment), Federal Agencies (e.g., DOE, NRC, EPA, DOD with which they have preexisting arrangements or regulatory relationships).

F. Response to nuclear/radiological incidents affecting land owned by the Federal Government is the responsibility of the Federal Government with notification of State Emergency Management Officials through notification of the State Communications Center.

G. Nothing in this annex alters or impedes the ability of Federal, State, and local agencies to carry out their specific authorities and perform their responsibilities under law.

H. When requested, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) shall provide or arrange for technical support and technical liaison to federal, state, local agencies and other entities, as appropriate, concerning regulatory, public and environmental health and safety, and response to nuclear/radiological incidents. Agency technical assistance on-scene will be based upon severity of the incident, location, staff availability and assessed capability and needs in cooperation with the Incident Commander.

I. Federal, state, and local agencies and private entities have varying nuclear/radiological technical expertise and assets for responding to the unique characteristics of these types of incidents. Support agencies may also be primary agencies identified under separate annexes to facilitate the various aspects of a nuclear/radiological response. State agencies may also need to coordinate directly with Federal agencies identified in the NRF Nuclear/Radiological Annex in order to provide efficient and effective continuity and support to local government.

J. State agencies may require representation in the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG), the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), and other response centers and entities, as appropriate for the specific incident. They also may be represented in the Joint Field Operations (JFO) Coordination Group.

K. In situations where the threat analysis includes indications that a terrorist incident involving radiological materials could occur, actions are coordinated in accordance with the pre-incident prevention protocols set forth in federal, state and local law enforcement and emergency response protocols to include those described within the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Support Plan. The Idaho State Police with the support of the Idaho Attorney General (IAG) has lead responsibility for coordinating state investigations in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the event of a suspected or confirmed sabotage or terrorist event. The FBI has Federal lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats and for coordinating activities of other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States, including incidents involving nuclear/radioactive materials. State agencies within this annex may be requested to support the Federal response to terrorist threat, whether or not

the threat develops into an actual incident.

L. Participating State agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their own statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate immediate hazards, and gather information concerning the emergency to avoid delay. However, this is typically conducted through implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan with notification to the DEQ.

M. State Departments and agencies are not reimbursed for activities conducted under their own authorities unless other agreements or reimbursement mechanisms exist.

N. When a nuclear/radiological response is implemented, existing interagency plans that address nuclear/radiological incident management are incorporated as supporting plans and/or operational supplements (e.g., the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan, the INL Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan, etc.).

O. This annex does not create any new authorities nor change any existing ones.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

A. A nuclear/radiological incident may result from a deliberate act, an accident, or general mismanagement, and may center around different materials or industrial practices, including:

1. Commercial nuclear facilities.
2. Federal nuclear weapons facilities.
3. Radioactive material sources, industrial uses, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material.
4. Transportation incidents involving nuclear/radioactive material.
5. Domestic nuclear weapons accidents.
6. Foreign incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials.
7. Terrorism involving facilities or nuclear/radiological materials, including use of Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) or Improvised Nuclear Device (IND).

B. The most common nuclear/radiological incidents have to do with the loss, theft, or mismanagement of relatively small radioactive material sources, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material, where some exposure of individuals or dispersal into the environment occurs. These are handled at the local level with occasional



State and Federal assistance. Generally, greater regulatory control, safeguards, and security accompany larger quantities of radioactive materials, which pose a greater potential threat to human health and the environment.

C. Virtually any facility or industrial practice (including transportation of materials) may be vulnerable to a deliberate act, such as terrorism, or an accident of some sort that could release radioactive material, including a fire. Major fixed facilities, such as Federal nuclear weapons facilities, commercial nuclear fuel cycle facilities (uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, power reactors, and disposal), and some non-fuel cycle industries (such as radiation source and radiopharmaceutical manufacturers) pose a risk of accidents and could also be breached in a deliberate act, such as terrorism.

D. A Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) is any device used to spread radioactive material into the environment with malicious intent. The harm caused by an RDD is principally contamination, and denial of use of the contaminated area, perhaps for many years. The costs to the Nation associated with an effective RDD could be very significant. Of greatest concern to U.S. security is the potential for a terrorist attack using a nuclear weapon. A nuclear device could originate directly from a nuclear state, be modified from preexisting weapons components, or be fashioned by terrorists from the basic fissile nuclear materials (uranium-235 or plutonium-239). Even a small nuclear detonation in an urban area could result in over 100,000 fatalities (and many more injured), massive infrastructure damage, and thousands of square kilometers of contaminated land.

## **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Radiological incidents may not be immediately recognized as such until the radioactive material is detected or the health effects of radiation exposure are manifested in the population and identified by the public health community.

B. An act of nuclear or radiological terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the United States, can have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many local, tribal, and/or State governments to respond, and may seriously challenge existing Federal response capabilities.

C. An incident involving the potential release of radioactivity may require implementation of protective measures, such as evacuation and shelter-in-place. State, tribal, and local governments have primary responsibility for implementing protective measures for the public.

D. In the case of a nuclear terrorist attack, the plume may be dispersed over a large area over time, requiring response operations to be conducted over a multijurisdictional and/or multistate region.

E. Regulatory Incidents and Incidents of Lesser Severity:

1. Except for federal exempted, low quantity materials, nuclear and radiological materials are regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Regulated materials are to be secured, clearly marked, contents identified, and adequately shielded to prevent harmful exposures to responders and the public. Placards and labels and use of Emergency Response Guidelines should adequately assist emergency responders in implementing protection to both responders and the general public. Notification to the

State Communications Center and implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan provide adequate and appropriate response assets to control and mitigate threats to the public health and environment in a timely manner during emergencies.

2. The Idaho State Police Hazardous Materials Specialists and Regional Response HazMat Team personnel have appropriate personal protective equipment and radiation detection/monitoring capabilities. They are the State's first line of nuclear/radiological emergency response and with the technical assistance of the DEQ should be capable of handling most regulatory and incidents of lesser severity to assist the local Incident Commander.

3. Entry by response personnel in a contaminated area should be based upon the need for life saving action or other pertinent Incident Command considerations. If material is dispersed, response mitigation/recovery may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a safe level or response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive and perform surveys. Implementation of protective measures is the responsibility of the Incident Commander.

4. Idaho sponsored Regional Response HazMat Teams are strategically located in Idaho. Each team has personnel/public decontamination assets capable of decontamination of responders and the public, if needed.

5. DEQ will provide technical/health physics expertise to the Incident Commander upon availability or recommend Federal resources such as the DOE RAP or EPA Radiological Response. DOE RAP technical/health physics expertise may be requested through the INL Warning Communications Center. On-scene technical/health physics assistance may take from one to several hours, dependent upon location of the incident.

6. DEQ health physicists located in Idaho Falls and the INL DOE RAP also have enhanced instrumentation for area monitoring/characterization but have on-scene response time constraints depending upon incident location.

7. DEQ will provide technical health physics and regulatory liaison with the responsible Federal regulatory agency in order to properly ensure mitigation, security, and/or disposal of regulated materials and incidents of lesser severity.

8. The level of Federal response to a specific incident in Idaho is based on numerous factors, including the ability of state and local officials to respond; application of Federal regulatory responsibility and control; the type and/or amount of radioactive material involved; the extent of the impact or potential impact on the public and environment; and the size of the affected area.

F. Larger incidents and emergencies/disasters:

1. Nuclear/Radiological incidents may not be immediately recognized as such until the radioactive material is detected or the effects of radiation exposure are manifested in the population.

2. A nuclear/radiological incident may include chemical or biological contaminants, which may further complicate a response.

3. The response to a large scale nuclear/radiological threat requires an integrated local, tribal, State, and Federal response. Most likely local, tribal, and State response resources will be first on scene, providing an initial response and impact assessment to State and Federal agencies through the State Communications Center.
4. Implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan for the initial notification and response will be paramount for an expeditious, coordinated State/Federal response in support of local agencies until adequate Federal resources are activated and available on-scene. The nearest Department of Energy nuclear/radiological resources are located in Eastern Idaho (Idaho National Laboratory), Hanford Washington (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory), and Las Vegas Nevada (National Test Site). The EPA has radiological resources in Seattle Washington.
5. Catastrophic events in population areas will significantly complicate a response and strain resources. A response may require concurrent implementation of support annexes of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan, the National Response Framework or other Federal plans and procedures.
6. Multiple incidents could also significantly strain Federal, State, tribal, and local investigative and emergency response resources for extended time periods. Response actions will have to be based upon priorities.
7. A suspected or known sabotage or terrorist event will immediately activate FBI investigative resources and/or the Department of Homeland Security, requiring significant coordination and balance between Federal, state and local agencies. This balance will be between the need of law enforcement investigation and area access control to perform crime investigative activities versus the local/State emergency response needs to mitigate impacts to people and the environment.
8. Federal response resources may require up to 72 hours or longer to arrive in the affected area, particularly for disastrous/catastrophic incidents. Resources from other states may be required, particularly in Northern Idaho.
9. Entry by response personnel in a contaminated area will be based upon the need for life saving action or other pertinent Incident Command determinations. Response mitigation/recovery may be delayed until access is allowed and/or the material has dissipated to a safe level or response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive, whichever is sooner.
10. Mass decontamination of the public may overwhelm state and local decontamination resources, requiring implementation of Center for Disease Control (CDC) mass decontamination guidelines.
11. Development and issuance of Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the general population for Incidents of Greater Severity and General Emergency classification in the case of the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), is the responsibility of the designated Federal agency in charge or the privately owned NRC regulated facility. Development of PARs for non-nuclear Incidents of National Significance is the responsibility of the designated primary Federal agency. The DEQ health physicists can

assist in development and/or review of PARS. State PARs will be based upon EPA 400 guidelines.

12. Large scale radiological incidents that result in significant impacts likely will trigger implementation of the NRF Catastrophic Incident Annex and Catastrophic Incident Supplement.

13. An act of nuclear/radiological terrorism, particularly an act directed against population centers within Idaho, may also have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of State and local responders.

14. In most cases, if the area is contaminated by radioactive material, Idaho State Police Hazardous Materials Specialists or Regional Response Team personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities will be able to respond. The 101<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team may also be available, but will require some time to deploy. Entry in the contaminated area will need to be based upon the need for life saving action or other pertinent determinations. If appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities are not available, response may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a safe level or response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive, whichever is sooner.

15. In the case of a large nuclear/radiological terrorist attack, the effect may be geographically dispersed over a large region, requiring response operations to be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional area.

16. A radiological terrorist incident may affect a single location, or multiple locations, each of which may require an incident response and a crime scene investigation simultaneously.

17. Hospitals may be overwhelmed with patients to include walk-ins that may or may not have been affected by a nuclear/radiological event.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

Incidents will be managed at the lowest possible level; as incidents change in size, scope, and complexity, the response will adapt to meet requirements. For this annex, supporting agencies provide the leadership, expertise, and authorities to implement critical and specific nuclear/radiological aspects of the response, and facilitate nuclear/radiological aspects of the response in accordance with those authorities and capabilities.

A. Regulatory incidents and incidents of lesser severity: For nuclear/radiological regulatory and incidents of lesser severity, the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan will be utilized activating State and Federal resources as needed to assist local agencies. Portions of the Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan (Idaho National Laboratory) maybe utilized, as appropriate for INL incidents classified lower than a General Emergency.

B. Larger incidents and emergencies/disasters:

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) is the Primary State emergency consequence management/response agency. The BHS will perform overall consequence management and coordination. State agencies may be requested to support the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) as well as interface and assist respective Federal agencies. Most likely the IDEOC will be activated and all applicable functional annexes of the IDEOP will be implemented in support of local agencies. Most likely Federal assistance will be requested.
2. The Idaho State Police (ISP) is the Primary State emergency crisis management agency and have assets to support radiological monitoring. The Idaho State Police is also the Primary State agency for vehicle inspection and security transportation of nuclear/radiological materials on Idaho highways.
3. State supported HAZMAT Regional Response Teams also have assets to support radiological monitoring and decontamination. The BHS authorizes their deployment as outlined in ID-ESF #10, Hazardous Materials/WMD annex.
4. The Idaho National Guard's 101<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team (CST) also has assets to support radiological monitoring and decontamination, when activated.
5. The DEQ is the Primary State agency for technical assistance concerning nuclear/radiological materials in Idaho. DEQ will provide health physics expertise and has unique radiation detection and monitoring capabilities.

C. Nuclear/radiological sabotage or terrorism incidents:

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security will provide overall consequence management/response for sabotage or terrorist incidents.
2. During the initial response, State agencies with technical expertise, specialized equipment, and personnel will support local response agencies. Federal agencies responsible for the investigation may also request State assets. Coordination and response is described in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan.
3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead Federal agency responsible for all criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats. The FBI is responsible for coordinating activities at the scene and activities to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States, including incidents involving nuclear/radioactive materials (e.g., RDD/IND incidents). State support to the FBI and other Federal law enforcement agencies will be coordinated by the ISP through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex.
4. For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities owned or operated by DoD or DOE, DoD or DOE is the Federal coordinating agency, as appropriate.

5. For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities licensed by the NRC within Idaho, the NRC is the Federal coordinating agency for consequence management.

6. For all other radiological terrorist incidents within Idaho, DOE is the Federal coordinating agency. The coordinating agency role transitions from DOE to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for environmental cleanup and site restoration at a mutually agreeable time, and after consultation with State and local governments, cooperating agencies, and the JFO Coordination Group. IBHS is the overall State coordinating agency. DEQ is the primary technical support agency for nuclear and radiological incidents. Idaho State Police is the lead coordinating agency for security. DEQ Hazardous Waste and Remediation will be the lead for environmental cleanup and remediation.

7. The DEQ will provide health physics and technical support to law enforcement and the local Incident Commander upon request. Technical support may also be provided to the FBI and the above coordinating Federal agencies as needed.

D. Nuclear facilities:

1. DEQ is the State primary technical/liaison support agency for incidents that occur at DOE INL, NRC regulated fixed facilities or activities licensed by the NRC. These include, but are not limited to, nuclear research reactors, independent spent fuel storage installations, radiopharmaceutical manufacturers, and licensed radiological materials. The Idaho State Police is the State primary agency for security involving these incidents.

2. DEQ is the State primary technical support agency for incidents that occur at DOE or DOE facilities under their jurisdiction, custody, or control. These incidents may involve reactor operations, nuclear material, weapons production, radioactive material from nuclear weapons or munitions, or other radiological activities. The Idaho State Police is the State primary agency for security involving these incidents.

3. DEQ is the State primary technical support agency for incidents that occur at facilities not licensed, owned or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond. Idaho State Police is the State primary agency for security involving these incidents.

E. Transportation of radioactive materials:

1. The ISP is the State primary agency for transportation and security incidents involving DOD, NRC, or DOE nuclear/radiological materials, depending on which of these federal agencies has regulatory responsibility for the material at the time of the incident.

2. ISP is the State primary agency for transportation and security incidents that involve private radiological material licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State.

3. ISP is the State primary agency for shipment of materials in other areas that are not licensed or owned by a Federal agency or an Agreement State. DEQ is the State primary technical support agency.

F. Space vehicles containing radioactive materials:

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is the State consequence management/response coordinating agency for coordinating State response to incidents involving all space vehicles containing radioactive materials whether the Federal coordinating agency is NASA, DOD, DHS/USCG, or EPA.
2. The ISP is the State primary agency for security involving all space vehicle incidents containing radioactive materials.
3. The DEQ is the State primary technical support agency for incidents involving all space vehicles containing radioactive materials.

G. Incident management, security, radiation control & technical liaison:

Type of Incident	Federal	State
a. Radiological terrorism incidents (e.g., RDD/IND or radiological exposure device): (1) Materials or facilities owned by DOD or DOE (2) Materials or facilities licensed by NRC or Agreement State (3) All others	DoD or DOE NRC DOE	BHS – Management ISP - Security & Response DEQ – NRC & Technical Liaison
b. Nuclear facilities: (1) Owned or operated by DOD or DOE (2) Licensed by NRC or Agreement State (3) Not licensed, owned, or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond	DoD or DOE NRC EPA	BHS – Management as needed. ISP – Security & Response DEQ - Technical Liaison
c. Transportation of radioactive materials: (1) Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE (2) Shipment of NRC or Agreement State-licensed materials (3) All others	DoD or DOE NRC (3) EPA	ISP – Security, Inspections and Response  DEQ – Liaison & Technical Support
d. Space vehicles with radioactive materials: (1) Managed by NASA or DOD (2) All others	NASA or DoD EPA	IBHS – Management & Identify Response Assets.
e. Foreign, unknown or unlicensed material:	EPA	IBHS – Management as needed.  DEQ - Technical Liaison

**Table 1 - Federal and State Lead Agencies**

## **II. Incident Notification**

A. The owner/operator of a nuclear/radiological facility including the Idaho National Laboratory, or owner/transporter of nuclear/radiological material is generally the first to become aware of an incident and notifies the responsible Federal regulatory agency and often a local response agency. The responsible Federal regulatory agency or local response agency would most likely notify State authorities through the State Communications Center or the Idaho State Police dispatch, or the DEQ.

B. Local authorities who may first become aware of an incident will notify State authorities through State Communications Center. State Communications Center will notify State agencies through use of protocol identified in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan. Appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities and coordinating agencies would then be notified of the incident.

C. Notifications of emergencies or disasters and/or terrorist incidents would most likely be made directly to Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, the State Communications Center, or the Idaho State Police.

## **III. Response Actions**

### **1. Alert and Notification:**

a. The Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS), through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.

b. The BHS will notify local, State, and Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

c. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the State Communications Center (StateComm) and the Bureau of Homeland Security.

### **2. Incident Management Process:**

a. Local Response: When an radiological incident occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These



procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

b. The local, on-scene Incident Commander can receive State agency assistance through implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

c. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.

d. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for State assistance will be forwarded to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) in accordance with the Base Plan.

e. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the BHS, will request Federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

#### B. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a radiological incident and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs from the onset of a radiological incident and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the initial incident in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the incident and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief (Stafford Act - PL 93-288) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

2. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is responsible for management, coordination, and dissemination of information. State agencies would be responsible to report information and intelligence relative to situational awareness and incident management through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). State agencies with radiological response functions provide representatives to the IDEOC and incident scene, as requested. State agencies, as appropriate, would provide

representation at the IDEOC and coordinate their response with their respective Federal agency in accordance with their IDEOP annex and agency emergency operating plans.

### III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

#### A. Plans:

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command Response and Support Plan: This plan is a critical supporting plan to ID-ESF #10, Hazardous Materials/WMD response and this Incident Annex and can be activated independently of the IDEOP. The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to local government by state, federal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release of hazardous materials in the State of Idaho. Hazardous materials include biological agents, radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous materials, as well as devices intended to cause harm. Other purposes of this plan are to provide guidance to state personnel who may encounter an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD and to define the support role of specific state agencies. This state plan can be initiated at the request of local governments by contacting StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**). Authority for implementation of the plan is derived from the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Code §39-7101), the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101), the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Code §39-4401), Protection from Radioactive Materials (Idaho Code §39-3005) and the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001).

2. Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan: This plan is maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality, INL Oversight Program. The plan provides for state level coordination and response to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological release at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL).

B. Programs: The Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program: This program is managed by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. In response to continued calls to improve the Department of Energy's (DOE) public image, the Secretary of Energy proposed a non-regulatory oversight role for states that hosted DOE facilities. In 1989, the Idaho Legislature established a comprehensive oversight program for the INL. In 1990, Idaho became the first state in the nation to negotiate a five-year agreement with DOE to provide funding for independent environmental oversight and monitoring of a DOE facility within its borders. Over the years, DEQ's INL Oversight Program has developed an effective monitoring network to help evaluate the effects of the INL on public health and the environment. Activities performed by INL Oversight include environmental surveillance, impact assessment, emergency planning and response, public information, and administration.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

I. **Primary Agency:** Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

A. Ensure coordination of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination) and reviewing and approving release of all environmental technical data to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

B. Provide technical liaison for all regulated materials. If a response is required then staff will be under the overall direction of the Incident Commander until the incident is stabilized.

C. Assist in developing and coordinating State Protective Action Recommendations and providing advice and assistance to State and local officials as priorities allow. State recommendations may be coordinated with the Federal Advisory Team in conjunction with the Federal coordinating agency. State Protective Action Recommendations may include measures to avoid or reduce exposure of the public to radiation from a release of nuclear/radioactive material. This includes recommendations on emergency actions such as sheltering and evacuation. Recommendations may also include long-term measures, such as restriction of food, temporary relocation, or permanent resettlement, to avoid or minimize exposure to residual radiation or exposure through the ingestion pathway.

D. Coordinate with the Idaho State University, Environmental Monitoring Laboratory, to provide radiological sample analysis laboratory services and radiation consulting services.

E. DEQ Waste Management and Remediation is responsible with managing the environmental remediation/cleanup activities in coordination with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and the responsible Federal agency (e.g., EPA, DOE, DoD, NRC).

F. Provide health physics technical support and technical liaison support, radiation survey and field monitoring support, contamination monitoring – survey instrumentation and portal monitors, and plume and dose projections.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activate and staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center;</li><li>• Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;</li><li>• Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;</li><li>• Maintain situational awareness and monitor response and recovery efforts.</li><li>• Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and</li></ul> Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assist in evacuations, transportation, and providing drinking water sources, as well as carry out other missions as the Governor may direct.</li><li>• Provide military support to civilian authorities in regards to a WMD event upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General.</li></ul>

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support as coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services annex.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support; medical personnel, toxicological &amp; radiological information, and perform laboratory analyses.</li> <li>• Provide the focal point for hazardous materials emergency contact and communications. (State Communications)</li> </ul>
Idaho District Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Health &amp; Welfare, division of Health for providing public health services.</li> <li>• Forewarn users of individual and public domestic water systems.</li> <li>• Oversee the disposal of solid wastes, not including those that are radioactive or regulated as hazardous wastes.</li> <li>• Coordinate to ensure the availability of safe food supplies.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security.</li> <li>• If requested by local authorities, Idaho State Police can assume incident command on interstates highways, U.S., and State-numbered routes.</li> <li>• If requested, can monitor the scene, can provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator, a State on-scene coordinator, conduct investigations, provide communications links, and perform as Communications Moderator for radiological incidents if the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is not available.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide auxiliary police assistance to Idaho State Police to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other related police duties.</li> <li>• Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in highway traffic control, debris removal, transportation of personnel and equipment, air traffic restrictions, and railroad coordination.</li> <li>• Provide road closure authority for the state highway system to include all federal routes.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forewarn non-domestic water users of impending problems, and will assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.</li> </ul>

Idaho Public Utilities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist in investigating incidents involving railroads and railroad crossings.</li> </ul>
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a state environmental toxicologist, agrochemical specialist, feed &amp; fertilizer program specialist, and division of animal industries and agricultural inspections.</li> <li>Assesses damage to crops, soil, and livestock and incorporates findings in a damage assessment report.</li> <li>Supports/advises on decontamination and screening of pets and farm animals that may be exposed to radioactive material.</li> <li>Assists in animal carcass disposal.</li> <li>Coordinates activities with U.S. Department of Agriculture as necessary.</li> </ul>
Other State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Bureau of Homeland Security. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate activities and take part in unified Incident Command for incidents involving local, state, and federal roads and rights-of-way, and National Forest System roads and lands.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Idaho Operations Office will provide technical assistance if incident involved radioactive materials.</li> <li>Provide support under the Region 6 Radiological Assistance Program</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Defense - Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Incident Commander if the incident involves defense-related materials, and act as the lead response agency within designated National Security Areas.</li> <li>Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), will render safe, conventional, chemical, nuclear munitions, and improvised explosive devices.</li> </ul>
Federal - U.S. Department of Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide natural resource and technological expertise regarding fish, wildlife, endangered, and threatened species.</li> <li>Provide available equipment for spills in inland waters, and participate in the hazmat program on federal public lands in Idaho.</li> </ul>

<p>Federal - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide environmental response and technical support in spills of hazardous materials and is the federal on-scene-coordinator, if requested.</li> </ul>
<p>Federal - U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation/U.S. Attorney</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for response issues related to terrorist events. The FBI is the lead federal agency for operations deploying federal crisis management assets to assist state/local agencies, to liaison with law enforcement, coordinate with hazmat teams, secure the crime scene/collection of evidence, identify/interview victims, witnesses and others, transport evidence, and continue the investigation.</li> </ul>



# IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

## INCIDENT ANNEX #5

### ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

---

**Primary Agency:** Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)

**Support Agencies:** Idaho Military Division (IMD)  
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)  
Office of the Attorney General  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)  
Idaho State Police (ISP)  
- Idaho Brand Department  
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD)  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)  
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)  
University of Idaho (UOI)

**Private Sector:** Idaho Livestock Industry Groups  
Idaho Agricultural Research and Development Centers  
Idaho Occupational Safety and Health Administration (ID-OSHA)

**Federal:** United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)  
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ)  
- State Emergency Board (SEB), Farm Services Agency (FSA)  
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)  
- Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)  
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)  
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)  
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BOI)

---

# INTRODUCTION

## I. Purpose

The purpose of this Animal Health Emergency Management Incident Annex is to define the role and responsibilities of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and its supporting agencies in response to an emergency event.

An emergency event involving animals can transpire from natural disasters, a man-made activity such as terrorism or be associated with a serious disease outbreak. Foreign animal diseases (FAD) and other highly contagious diseases can be introduced into an animal population by either intentional or unintentional means. When the plan participants understand their roles ahead of time, response efforts become more efficient resulting in increased protection of animals from the effects of disasters and in many cases deter possible impacts to human health. The overall goal of this plan is to better prepare responders for the protection of public health and the agriculture industry of Idaho.

## II. Scope

This ID-IA provides planning and operational guidelines to state and federal animal health officials, licensed veterinarians, and allied agencies and industries for prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the incursion of an animal disease or agent that could cause significant morbidity or mortality to Idaho livestock, other animals or the general public, or significant economic losses to Idaho's citizens. This annex could also be activated as part of a state response to natural or technological disasters involving animals.

The AHEMP identifies roles and responsibilities of state and federal agencies, local government, organizations, and industries in the event of an animal disease threat or outbreak, whether intentional or unintentional, that exceeds the capabilities of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) to respond and recover from the event. This annex also identifies legal authorities and possible fiscal resources.

## III. Policies

A. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture, in accordance with Idaho Code §22-103, 25-204, 25-210 and 25-212, has the authority to:

1. Declare an animal health emergency;
2. Employ deputy state veterinarians and livestock inspectors;
3. Impose restrictions on importations of animals, articles, and means of conveyance;
4. Quarantine animals, herds, parts of the state, the entire state, and create quarantine areas;
5. Stop the movement of animals;



6. Require the destruction of animals, animal products, and materials;
7. Specify the method for destruction and disposal of animals, products and materials;
8. Indemnify owners for animals destroyed. State funds are obtained through the Board of Examiners;
9. Reimburse owners for direct costs incurred in disposal of diseased animals; and
10. Request funds from the Board of Examiners for:
  - a. Costs associated with disease investigation and control;
  - b. Costs of indemnity for animals destroyed; and
  - c. Costs of destruction and disposal of animals.

B. The Office of the Governor, in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008 and 46-1011, has the authority to:

1. Declare a state of emergency.
2. Direct activation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).
3. Make state funds available.
4. Request the declaration of emergency or extraordinary emergency by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.
5. Request a declaration of emergency by the President.

C. Federal Authorities:

1. Animal Health Protection Act, US Code: Title 7, Chapter 109.
2. USC: Title 21, Chapter 4, subchapter III.
3. Robert T. Stafford Act (as revised).
4. Patriot Act (protection of National Infrastructure section).
5. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (H.R. 3858 [109th]).
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5, 7, 8, and 9.

D. The ISDA is responsible for the development and maintenance of this Incident Annex. Under the direction of the State Veterinarian's office, the designated official will play a central role in ensuring that this annex continues to reflect the latest generally accepted animal emergency response and recovery principles and is maintained at a level to protect the animal populations and citizens of Idaho. The maintenance and updating of this plan may be timed in accordance with the processes of changes in government structure,

exercises performed, critiques of actual emergency situations, or guidance from local, state and federal agencies.

E. Periodic training and exercising of the procedures outlines in this annex is essential for determining the ongoing effectiveness of the plan as the legal environment, technology, livestock industry, the field of veterinary medicine, disease threats and other key parameters change over time. ISDA officials will work in partnership with other appropriate agencies to ensure that adequate testing and maintenance of this plan occurs.

---

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **I. Situation**

An animal health emergency would occur when a highly contagious, infectious, or economically devastating animal disease or agent is identified in Idaho, other states (especially an adjacent state), or a country adjacent to the United States (especially the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta).

A new, “emerging disease” might also cause an emergency situation. Animal diseases categorized as “Foreign Animal Diseases” have either never existed in, or have been eradicated from the United States. Sources of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) include, but are not limited to, live animals, insects, animal products, people, or contaminated inanimate objects. The introduction of a FAD could be accidental or intentional (bioterrorism or agroterrorism).

An emergency may also occur when a natural or man-made disaster causes mass animal destruction, necessitates large numbers of animal rescue and sheltering, or could cause transmission of animal disease to people.

Any disease, agent, or disaster event necessitating a large number of animals be managed and treated or destroyed and disposed of would overwhelm the capabilities and resources of ISDA.

Any factor causing a substantial impact on the safety and stability of the food supply from animal sources may be categorized as an animal health emergency.

### **II. Planning Assumptions**

A. Agencies, organizations, and individuals identified in this annex have been trained are familiar with it, and will execute their assigned responsibilities, including the timely reporting of disease.

B. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) coordinates assistance to local jurisdictions by state and federal agencies in case of a disaster or animal health emergency.

C. ISDA will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage the response to a FAD or other animal emergency event within the state.

D. The Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) for the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA, APHIS, VS) will have a cooperative role to assist the State Veterinarian as appropriate in case of any animal health emergency.

E. Identification of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) in Idaho, the United States or surrounding countries will significantly restrict the intrastate, interstate, and international movement of animals (especially livestock) and animal products.

F. Utilities, water, roads, and veterinary medical supplies may be inaccessible after a disaster or in the event of quarantine.

G. Quarantine of areas may be required where there are confirmed or suspect cases. Special operational procedures within these zones may be required. Law enforcement may be required for quarantine enforcement.

H. Incursion of certain highly contagious diseases, such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), will necessitate mass carcass removal and disposal.

I. Animal carcasses and unused animal feed may create sanitation, pest, and vector control problems.

J. Widespread biosecurity control measures may be implemented. Suspected infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected.

K. Livestock disease emergencies may lead to long term economic impacts requiring long term federal and state assistance programs for recovery.

L. Owners losing animals in a disaster or persons responsible for euthanasia and disposal of animals may require psychological counseling.

M. The office of the Idaho State Veterinarian is located in the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industries and is the lead agency in the State of Idaho for any animal health/disease emergency.

N. There is a potential that animal related emergencies will have an impact on public health. Coordination with health officials will be necessary to insure residents of Idaho are properly advised of the presence of any diseases or other conditions that could have adverse impacts on human health.

O. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is the lead agency for the planning and coordination of sheltering domestic pets owned by evacuated citizens. Reuniting companion animals to owners during and after an emergency may become a major undertaking.

P. The ISDA will assist local jurisdictions in the management of lost, stray and evacuated livestock associated with an emergency event. Local officials will identify common areas that can be temporarily used as shelter facilities for livestock.

Q. In a multi-state outbreak of a highly contagious disease like FMD, USDA, APHIS will coordinate the national response and work with states as outlined in the National Response Framework.

---

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### I. General

A. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), Division of Animal Industries (Office of the State Veterinarian) is the lead agency in any animal health emergency. The State Veterinarian, in consultation with the AVIC, will direct all animal disease investigation, surveillance, diagnostic, biosecurity, appraisal, indemnification, animal depopulation, carcass disposal and decontamination activities. Private veterinary practitioners are trained to call and report to the State Veterinarian's office and/or the AVIC's office suspicious signs of a Foreign Animal Disease. Livestock owners and producers will invariably contact their practitioner if they notice signs of unusual disease.

B. The State Veterinarian's office works cooperatively with the AVIC's office and the report case is assigned to one of the state's Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians (FADD). The FADD investigates the case to verify the disease status. If the suspect case is determined to be negative, the State Veterinarian and AVIC are notified and the case is closed. If the suspect case is suspicious, the FADD will collect appropriate samples for laboratory confirmation. Case samples will be shipped as expeditiously as possible to a federal laboratory either in Ames, IA or Plum Island, NY. Preliminary results take approximately 24 hours. If the confirmatory laboratory results are negative, then the FAD case is closed. If confirmatory laboratory results are positive, a Unified Command structure may be formed.

C. Depending on the circumstances, the State Veterinarian's office may place a movement restriction order on the suspect case and/or premises. There may be preliminary epidemiological investigations of adjacent or exposed premises.

D. The ISDA will notify the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) in the event that a highly contagious disease (HCD) may be present or if there is an imminent threat of a HCD entering Idaho. The ISDA will also communicate with its peer organizations in the USDA for assessment of the situation, and coordinate with Idaho BHS on responses to these assessments and activation of the plan.

E. In case of a natural disaster involving animals, Idaho BHS will request the ISDA participate in the response to rescue and recover animals. If a state animal health emergency response and recovery operation is required, Idaho BHS will assist the ISDA Emergency Coordinator with notification of the appropriate agencies and organizations listed in this annex.

### II. Mitigation and Preparedness

A. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) may:

1. Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) agreements with government agencies, professional associations and private agencies and organizations.

2. Provide for surveillance for foreign animal disease or an animal disease, syndrome, chemical, poison or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, economy or public health of the State of Idaho.
3. Conduct training sessions and workshops for the local communities and to maintain contact with emergency support agencies and organizations.
4. Assist County Emergency Management offices and Bureau of Homeland Security officials to identify animal-friendly shelter sites near approved human shelters.
5. Participate in and/or conduct trainings and exercises to validate planning concepts.
6. Work to develop plans and strengthen resources.

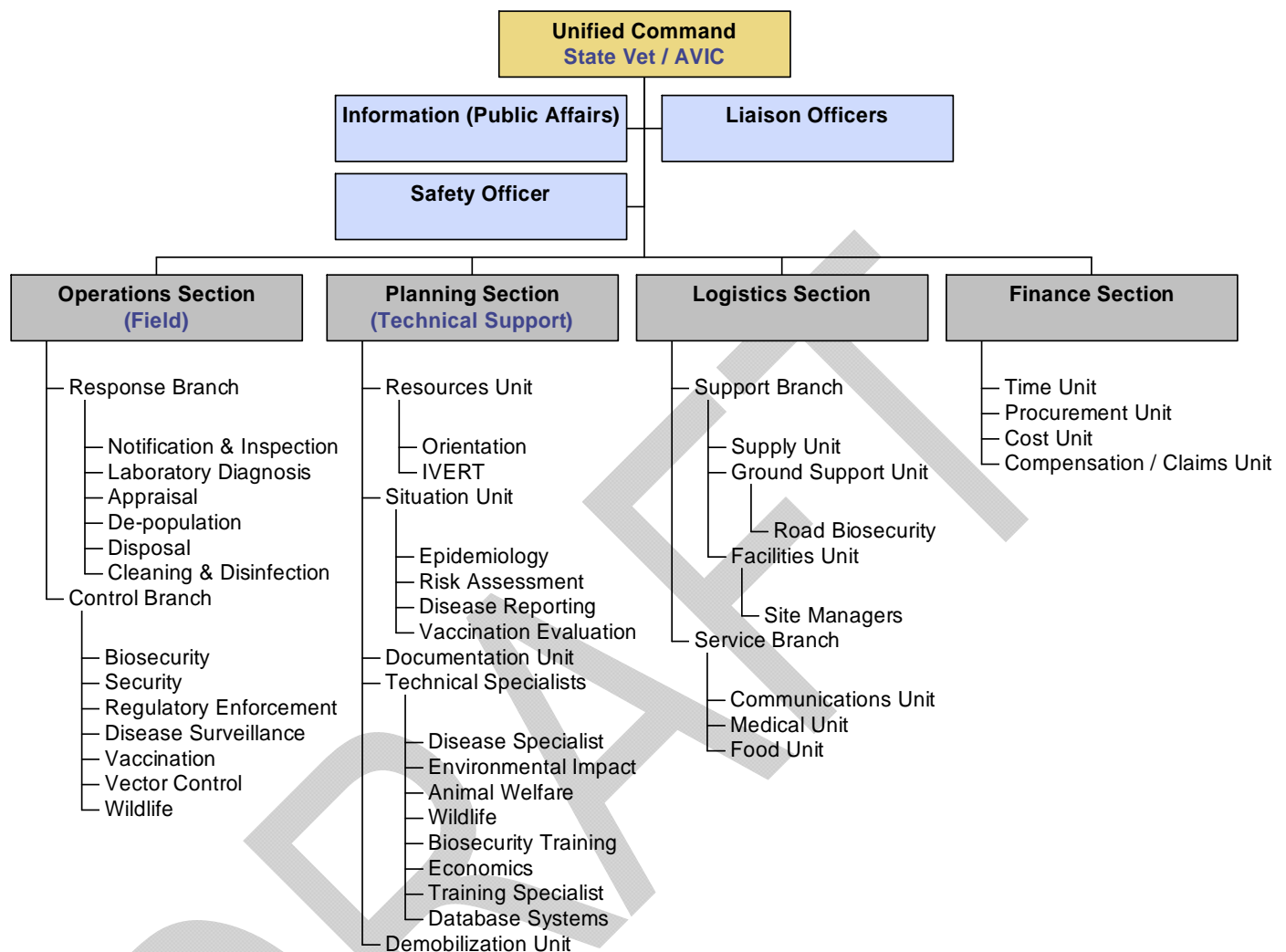
### **III. Response and Recovery**

#### **A. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture may:**

1. Serve as the primary agency and fulfill all associated responsibilities including, but not limited to, the restriction of livestock animal movement, and coordinate local emergency response teams with other support network agencies.
2. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from high-risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and spread of disease.
3. Requisition personnel and equipment to triage and shelter facilities.
4. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the State of Idaho.
5. Provide and augment services to affect a rapid recovery.
6. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of readiness.
7. Resume day-to-day operations.

### **IV. Organization**

An Incident Management Team will likely be deployed to the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and an Incident Command Team will be established at the outbreak area(s) to ensure the most effective response and use of personnel and equipment. The Incident Command Team will be organized as outlined in Table 1 below.



**Table 1 – Animal Health Emergency Incident Command Organization Chart**

## V. Response Actions

This annex utilizes emergency response levels (ERLs) to designate which activities will take place in the event of imminent or actual hazards affecting the State of Idaho. The state veterinarian will, on a continuing basis, assimilate information relative to the presence of diseases in other countries, the United States, and Idaho, and shall activate an ERL as appropriate to address the threat. A level of preparedness will be maintained during the interim.

### A. Initial Response

**Emergency Response Level 1 (ERL 1)** – an emergency disease or an emerging threat has been identified in the United States, or contiguous countries, but has not been identified in Idaho or a contiguous state. ERL 1 activities will continue until the threat has been removed from the United States or until the threat has escalated to a threshold requiring greater

response. In the event of an ERL 1, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture's Office of the State Veterinarian may:

1. Notify the director of ISDA, the Office of the Governor and the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) that an emergency disease is present in the United States.
2. Notify industry groups and animal agriculture businesses of the presence of an emergency disease in the U.S. and request their support to keep infected and exposed animals out of the state.
3. Identify operational support needs and coordinate with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) to provide operational and logistical support.
4. As appropriate, impose animal movement restrictions by emergency order.
5. Notify state and federal animal health emergency response team(s).
6. Implement public information plan in conjunction with the IDEOC, ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs annex, the Governor's office, and the USDA.
7. ERL 1 level of response will continue until the threat has been eliminated or until ERL 2 is required.

**B. Continuing Actions:**

**Emergency Response Level 2 (ERL 2)** – an emergency disease or a new emerging disease has been confirmed, or a highly-likely case has been discovered in Idaho or a contiguous state, or exposed animals have been imported into the state. In the event of an ERL 2, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture's Office of the State Veterinarian may:

1. Accomplish objectives listed for ERL 1.
2. State and federal animal health officials will request assistance through the IDEOC from the USDA, APHIS, VS.
3. As appropriate, declare an animal disease emergency and coordinate with the Idaho BHS to request an emergency proclamation by the Governor.
4. As appropriate, declare a suspect act of terrorism and notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Idaho BHS.

**VI. Concurrent Plans and Programs**

**A. Plans:**

1. The National Response Framework (NRF), Emergency Support Function #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources: This ESF organizes and outlines federal response actions to control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e. transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease.

2. Idaho Initial Response and Containment Plan (IIRCP) for Low Pathogenic H5/H7 Avian Influenza in Domestic Poultry: Maintained by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) this plan outlines roles and responsibilities in response to a low path avian influenza outbreak in domestic poultry.

3. The National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS), planning guide for Federal, State, and local authorities: Maintained by the USDA, APHIS, this guide gives federal, state, and local officials the information they need to create their plans. It has two purposes. The first is to inform officials about the NVS: how to request it, how it will deploy, and what it will provide. The second is to recommend actions that officials should plan before an event to request, receive, sort, store, stage, manage, and deliver the material in the NVS along with state and local resources.

#### B. Programs:

1. The National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS): The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) manage the nation's repository of vaccines, personnel protective equipment, and other critical veterinary supplies, equipment, and services for augmenting within 24-hours State and local resources in the fight against dangerous animal diseases. The NVS has two primary goals. By 2011, it will acquire countermeasures against the first 10 of the 17 worst disease threats including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rift Valley Fever, Exotic Newcastle Disease, and Classical Swine Fever. By 2016, it will acquire countermeasures against all 17 disease threats.

2. Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT): The National Response Framework (NRF) utilizes the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), as part of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Preparedness and Response, under Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8), Health and Medical Care. The Veterinary Medical Assistance Team provides assistance in assessing the extent of disruption, and the need for veterinary services following major disasters or emergencies. These responsibilities include:

- a. Assessing the medical needs of animals;
- b. Medical treatment and stabilization of animals;
- c. Animal disease surveillance;
- d. Zoonotic disease surveillance and public health assessments;
- e. Technical assistance to assure food and water quality;
- f. Hazard mitigation; and
- g. Animal decontamination.

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES



**I. Primary Agency:** The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the Primary Agency for coordinating the activities of this Incident Annex. Recognizing that the ability to respond to and recover from emergency events is a result of mitigation, planning, training and exercise, all primary and support agencies will participate in such activities to maintain a state of readiness.

A. Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industries (Office of the State Veterinarian) will be the primary agency for response to an emergency animal disease or disaster event. The State Veterinarian's office and AVIC may use any or all of the following action steps to control and/or eradicate the disease encountered in the event.

1. Assign the emergency response level to the incident.
2. In consultation with the AVIC, determine the scope and level of initial response.
3. In consultation with the AVIC, determine the location and size of quarantine areas.
4. Establish Quarantine Area and issue quarantine orders as needed.
5. In consultation with the AVIC, strategically assign duties and areas of responsibility to state and federal veterinarians, livestock inspectors, animal health technicians, and reserve corps veterinarians.
6. Determine appropriate movement restrictions for animals, people, equipment, feeds, commodities, and conveyances.
7. Coordinate the planning of evacuation and sheltering of domestic pets and livestock owned by evacuated citizens with ID-ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services annex.
8. Notify Idaho BHS when a livestock disease sample being sent to Plum Island for analysis is likely to be a highly contagious or infectious disease or agent.
9. Coordinate with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and the USDA in the location(s) of a staging area(s) outside of the quarantined area.
10. Conduct livestock disease assessments at the site of the event to determine needs and priorities.
11. Coordinate state-level livestock disease emergency response and recovery efforts and prioritize activities and areas of greatest urgency for state response and recovery personnel in the field.
12. Provide liaison between federal, state and local organizations.
13. Direct disease investigations, epidemiological investigations and trace outs to determine source of disease and scope of disease outbreak.
14. Identify contaminated feed, livestock, and agricultural products that must be destroyed and disposed of or decontaminated.

15. Coordinate with appropriate organizations for the deployment of inspectors and veterinarians for agricultural response and recovery.
16. Establish and/or coordinate appropriate regulatory controls.
17. Provide advisories and related public information and coordinate public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency with the IDEOC and through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.
18. Issue quarantine orders as needed.
19. Coordinate with the IDEOC through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex for Idaho State Police (ISP), County, and local law enforcement support.
20. Maintain ongoing animal agriculture surveillance of affected communities in order to rapidly identify and address disease-related problems.

## II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support ISDA by providing statewide coordination for logistical support, security, biosecurity, support personnel, procurement of supplies, equipment, vehicles, food, lodging, and administrative support during livestock disease response and recovery emergencies.</li> <li>• Coordinate with ISDA for the provision of biosecurity training to support agencies and provide biosecurity training to agency personnel designated for operations in the affected area.</li> <li>• Coordinate the planning of evacuation and sheltering of domestic pets and livestock owned by evacuated citizens.</li> </ul>
Office of the Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal advice to state and county organizations concerning livestock disease issues including animal movement restrictions, quarantine orders, livestock euthanasia and disposal, indemnification, and human resource issues.</li> <li>• Provide a team of personnel to address legal challenges as needed.</li> <li>• Address and coordinate legal issues with the Office of the Governor (OG) and USDA.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with ISDA if a zoonotic condition exists.</li> <li>• Support public information and rumor control efforts.</li> <li>• Support biosecurity training for personnel at the site based upon training provided by ISDA / USDA.</li> <li>• Provide veterinary and epidemiologic support to ISDA as</li> </ul>

	<p>requested during the emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist ISDA and DAS in obtaining biosecurity supplies when requested.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide disease surveillance in free-ranging wildlife and wildlife in zoos, parks, and other natural areas.</li> <li>• Survey for and/or dispose of contaminated items and wild animals.</li> <li>• Conduct wild animal inventories in the area of a disease event to identify susceptible species.</li> <li>• In collaboration with the State Veterinarian, collect animals, specimens, and samples for disease testing to determine presence of disease or impact of disease on wildlife.</li> <li>• In consultation and cooperation with the State Veterinarian, conduct disease control and elimination activities in wildlife.</li> <li>• Support public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency.</li> <li>• Provide biosecurity training to personnel designated for operations in the affected area based upon training provided by ISDA and USDA.</li> <li>• Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.</li> <li>• Assist ISDA with law enforcement support as requested as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex.</li> <li>• Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock or wild animals.</li> <li>• Assist with the disposal of infected livestock or wild animals.</li> </ul>
<p>Idaho State Police</p> <p>- Idaho Brand Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Provide law enforcement support to conduct traffic checkpoints and roadblocks, and, secure quarantined areas and related sites during livestock disease emergencies.</li> <li>➢ Coordinate with local law enforcement throughout response and recovery.</li> <li>➢ Provide law enforcement support as requested.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide law enforcement support as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security</li> <li>• Serve as members of the Appraisal teams to verify ownership of indemnified animals.</li> <li>• Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.</li> </ul>
Idaho Transportation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the movement of state resources during livestock disease emergencies.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide traffic control and routing assistance, barricades, and road monitoring.</li> <li>• Provide equipment and operators to assist with animal disposal.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and approve animal burial sites.</li> <li>• Identify and approve sites for burning animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are contaminated.</li> <li>• Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations.</li> <li>• Liaison with Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.</li> </ul>
Idaho Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and approve animal burial sites.</li> <li>• Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations.</li> </ul>
University of Idaho  - Caine Veterinary Teaching Center  - Cooperative Extension Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide veterinary support throughout the emergency as requested by ISDA.</li> <li>• Disseminate information to local agriculture groups and businesses as requested by ISDA.</li> </ul>
Idaho Livestock Industry Groups as listed below:  - Idaho Association of County Agricultural Agents (IACAA) - Idaho Cattlemen's Association (ICA) - Idaho Dairymen's Association (IDA) - Idaho Elk Breeders Association - Idaho Farm Bureau Federation - Idaho Livestock Auction Market Association - Idaho Pork Producers Association (IPPA) - Idaho Poultry Association - Idaho Sheep Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will, upon request from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Act as liaison on matters relating to livestock industries affected by an animal disease.</li> <li>➢ Provide assistance to families affected by quarantine, euthanasia, and disposal activities during the emergency.</li> <li>➢ Provide support for disease control and eradication activities.</li> <li>➢ Provide appropriate information for dissemination to industries and the public.</li> <li>➢ Identify individuals who may be qualified to assist with disease control efforts.</li> <li>➢ Develop a list of qualified appraisers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Idaho State Grange</li> <li>- Idaho Venison Council</li> <li>- Idaho Veterinary Medical Association (IVMA)</li> <li>- Idaho Wheat Growers Association</li> <li>- Idaho Woolgrowers Association (IWGA)</li> <li>- Milk Producers of Idaho</li> <li>- United Dairyman of Idaho</li> <li>- University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service</li> </ul>	
Idaho Agricultural Research and Development Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support throughout the emergency as requested by ISDA.</li> </ul>
Idaho Occupational Safety and Health Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance on worker safety and health issues.</li> <li>• Liaison with Federal OSHA when worker safety and health issues are coordinated pursuant to OSHA regional and national emergency management plans, or under the National Response Framework.</li> <li>• Assist and coordinate with the Unified Command on subjects such as worker protection related to incident-specific health and safety site plans (HASP), risk (hazard/exposure) assessments, personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protection programs, responder training, and/or decontamination.</li> <li>• Assist and coordinate with the Unified Command on actions such as personal exposure monitoring and laboratory analysis of occupational exposure samples, data collection, interpretation and sharing, and reports and recordkeeping.</li> <li>• Assist and coordinate with the Unified Command on technical information resources to facilitate effective risk management and risk communication.</li> </ul>
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in emergency animal disease eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace-back, vector control and transportation permitting arrangements.</li> <li>• Consult with Tribal, state, and local authorities regarding eradication proceedings.</li> <li>• Collect, analyze, and disseminate technical and logistical information.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations.</li> <li>• Issue a Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency if situation warrants.</li> <li>• Coordinate with Tribal, state, and local agencies to define quarantine and buffer zones.</li> <li>• Prepare information for dissemination to the public, producers, processors and other concerned groups.</li> <li>• Allocate funding for compensation to the owner(s) of depopulated animals.</li> <li>• Define restrictions on interstate commerce.</li> <li>• Will follow the responsibilities for livestock disease response and recovery as addressed in Departmental and Agency plans and procedures.</li> </ul>
USDA, State Emergency Board (SEB), Farm Services Agency (FSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain liaison and coordination with state government agency officials on emergency programs. Other assistance may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Assist in identifying affected producers in response and recovery efforts.</li> <li>➢ Provide livestock technical assistance as possible.</li> <li>➢ Assist in preparation of Agriculture Disaster Declaration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NRCS provides leadership to help land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. This agency's personnel provide technical expertise in such areas as animal husbandry and clean water, ecological sciences, engineering, resource economics, and social sciences. NRCS could be a resource to provide collaboration regarding assistance in identifying sites for burning or burying animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are required to be destroyed.</li> </ul>
USDA, Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FSIS is charged with protecting the Nation's food supply by providing inspectors and veterinarians in meat, poultry, and egg product plants and at ports-of-entry to prevent, detect, and act in response to food safety emergencies. FSIS has developed the infrastructure needed to confront new biosecurity challenges. FSIS may assist state and local authorities in disease eradication activities and/or food-borne illness emergency investigations.</li> </ul>
USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDA APHIS PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the risks associated with the entry, establishment or spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds. A FAD could enter the US on smuggled plants or animal food products, by</li> </ul>

	accidental introduction from returning overseas travelers with contaminated shoes or other objects, or by intentional introduction by a bio-terrorist.
Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with APHIS and the Unified Command to determine the type and extent of assistance required.</li> <li>• Coordinate with impacted state(s) to determine needs and whether state might seek a major disaster declaration or other kinds of support from FEMA.</li> <li>• Coordinate with other FEMA Regions to ensure a consistent response in sharing of information.</li> </ul>
Food and Drug Administration (FDA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of FDA's mandates is to protect the public health by assuring the safety of our nation's food supply. FDA also has an important role in prevention and control of contaminated animal feed. FDA may assist Tribal, state and local authorities in disease eradication activities and/or food-borne illness emergency investigations.</li> </ul>
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FBI is the agency responsible for investigating cases of bio-terrorism or agro-terrorism. When food animals are the target of a terrorists attack and evidence suggests a foreign animal disease may have been intentionally introduced or threatened, the FBI becomes the lead law enforcement agency.</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is federal agency that may collaborate with the state DEQ on decisions of carcass disposal, cleaning and disinfection and their effect on soil, air and water.</li> </ul>
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BOI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide available resources where needed.</li> </ul>

**THIS PAGE  
INTENTIONALLY  
LEFT  
BLANK**